The Outlook

NOVEMBER 10, 1920

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

THE great and solemn referendum asked for by President Wilson has received the clearest and most complete answer possible. And the voice of the people has been explicit, not only as to the foreign entanglements involved in the kind of League insisted upon by Mr. Wilson, but upon the whole course of the Administration at home.

The completeness of the Republican victory is amazing and overwhelming. The popular plurality of Warren G. Harding and Calvin Coolidge is the largest ever gained by Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates. Exact figures are not available as we write, the morning after election, but such estimated pluralities as that of 1,100,000 in New York State (440,000 in New York City alone), 750,000 in Pennsylvania, and from 300,000 to 500,000 in Ohio are typical of the extent of the political landslide.

Of the total electoral vote of 531 (266 needed to elect) Harding at this writing is credited with 391, and Cox with 140. Compare this with Mr. Wilson's 435 electoral votes in 1912 and 277 in 1916. The Democrats have carried hardly any States outside of the traditional solid South and some of the "near-Southern" States, while Tennessee appears to be in the Republican column. We speak below of the remarkable contest for the Governorship in New York and of the more important results of the elections as to Senators.

In this Presidential election the expected has happened. There have been no such complications and after-election uncertainties as marked the election of Wilson over Hughes in 1916. Even at the time of Roosevelt's victory over Parker in 1904, when the Republican plurality was enormous, and in the election of Taft in 1908, there were pre-election doubting Thomases who ludicrously misconceived the probabilities. But in 1920 the trend of public opinion has been so strong and definite that the landslide was almost universally foreseen and by all but partisan "last-ditchers" conceded.

It will be interesting to compare the total popular votes cast, when the figures are obtainable, with the total of over 18,000,000 in 1916 and over 15,000,000 in 1912. The total will be considerably swollen by the newly made women voters, but the party division of the women vote will largely be a matter of surmise for the very reason that the victory has been so sweeping, while no separate tally has been kept of the women voters. It is certain that in this the first Presidential election in which women have voted the country over, a large proportion of them exercised their privilege with earnest patriotism.

In an editorial on another page the significance of the great political overturn is discussed.

THE RESULT IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK

THE State of New York deserves special mention in comment upon the election for two reasons. First, it gave the unprecedented and astounding plurality of one million to the Republican candidate for President and at the same time nearly elected the Democratic candidate for Governor, popularly and even affectionately known as "Al" Smith. The New York "Herald" rightly says that the extraordinary vote he polled in the face of an overwhelming Republican landslide is "one of the most remarkable personal triumphs in the history of politics." It is also a tribute to the ability of the American voter to exercise the right of discrimination and independent judgment even under the stress of strong party feeling. It is no disparagement to Governor-elect Miller, who has an admirable record as a lawyer, a State official, and a Judge of the State Supreme Court, to say that Governor Smith is admitted by thoughtful men of all parties to have been an unusually good executive. He came from the plain people, and he has quietly but firmly stood for the rights and welfare of the plain people. Even his membership in Tammany Hall has not obscured this fact. Both his political career and his political character illustrate what an American of modest origin may do in administrative government who faithfully tries to educate himself and to stand for the general welfare as opposed to partisan spoils. Indeed, except for two weaknesses in his record, which, however, we believe, were the results of real conviction on his part, he might possibly have been re-elected—his supposed subservience to Tammany and his advocacy of a "liberal enforcement" of the Prohibition Law.

Another surprising result in New York State was the overwhelming vote by which Senator Wadsworth was re-elected, his majority at this writing being estimated at from 300,000 to 500,000. He was vigorously opposed by some women leaders because he has persistently voted against woman suffrage and because his record on labor legislation in New York State for women and children has not been broad-minded or progressive. The women voters, however, apparently, and we think wisely, decided that it is more important at this juncture to give President-elect Harding the support of a Republican Senate than to punish Senator Wadsworth for voting, as they believed, wrongly in the past on issues which are practically settled.

CAMPAIGN GOSSIP

NOW that the campaign is over and the election settled it is possible to refer to one or two episodes which are not very creditable to American politics. The first episode was the publication in "Harvey's Weekly" of a cartoon which was a caricature of Raphael's famous painting "The Immaculate Conception." It is perhaps not surprising that this cartoon, which gave great offense both to Protestants and to Catholics, was published by Colonel Harvey, who has never posed as a Chesterfieldian in matters of taste or manners. But that it should have been sent out for publication in other journals by the Republican National Committee, as is alleged, is both surprising and disappointing. Those politicians who ignore or violate the deep-seated religious feelings of thousands of men and women of all ecclesiastical faiths disclose not only their lack of genuine human sympathy, but their lack of intelligence and discretion as political managers. It should in all fairness be added that Mr. Hays, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, denounced the publication of this cartoon as soon as he learned of it, and put a stop to its circulation by subordinates of the Committee in the regular routine. When the American people are thoroughly educated to

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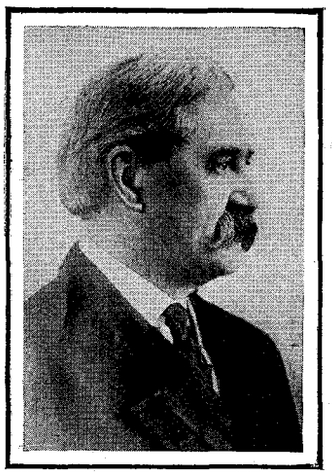
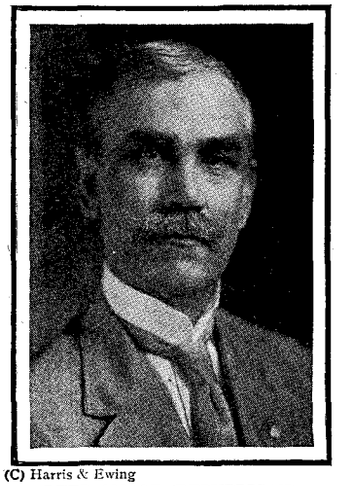


ALBERT B. CUMMINS (REPUBLICAN)
RE-ELECTED SENATOR FROM IOWA

(C) Paul Thompson
JAMES WADSWORTH (R.), RE-ELECTED SENATOR FROM NEW YORK



(C) Harris & Ewing
REED SMOOT (REPUBLICAN)
RE-ELECTED SENATOR FROM UTAH

FRANK B. BRANDEGEE (REP.)
RE-ELECTED SENATOR FROM CONN.

respect, even when they do not agree with, the religious opinions and faiths of their fellow-countrymen, the political campaigns of those happy days to come will be conducted without such egregious mistakes.

The other episode is perhaps still more discreditable to American politics. For weeks preceding the election furtive and whispering gossip about Senator Harding had been circulated throughout the country, often in the form of the phrase, "Have you heard the awful things that have been said about Mr. Harding?" with no mention of what the awful things were. It was said that the daily newspaper offices throughout the country had these stories in their editorial rooms, but that they were so bad as to be unprintable. Fortunately, a few days before the election the allegation upon which these rumors were based was made public. It was that some of Senator Harding's immediate ancestors were mulattoes, and that he therefore had Negro blood in his veins. Professor William Estabrook Chancellor, of Wooster University, in the State of Ohio, was dismissed by the Board of Trustees for circulating this allegation. On its publication the rumor exploded without harm to anybody except to its originators. The viciousness of this gossip lies not in the fact that it is a calumny, but that it was a definite and a concerted attempt to calumniate. Baseless rumor and gossip cease to be harmful when exposed to the open light of day. President Cleveland, when during his Presidential campaign he was attacked by rumor, said not only a brave thing, but gave expression to an eternal principle. When the rumors were brought to his attention, he dryly remarked: "Tell the truth." Any charge against a public man which is important enough to deserve attention is important enough to be made publicly and on good authority. Charges of any other kind should be dismissed as slanderous. It is discreditable to the American people that they permit themselves to pay so much attention to gossip and tittle-tattle regarding their public men.

THE NEXT CONGRESS

CONGRESS in both houses will be Republican.

There are 96 members in the United States Senate; there are 435 members in the House of Representatives. One-third of the Senate members and all of the House members are elected every two years.

The Sixty-seventh Congress convenes March 4, 1921. This year for its Senate, in addition to the necessary thirty-two Senators to be elected, two others were chosen to replace losses by death.

The Sixty-sixth Congress had a Republican majority of 39 in the House of Representatives. This will be increased to about fifty. In the Senate the Republicans had a majority of only two. Present reports indicate that, as a result of the election, this majority will be very materially increased. This is a double consolation to Republicans. They recognize the irony of electing a Republican President and not a Republican Senate. Again, they see that the higher the Republican majority in the Senate the more impotent would be the discord of such "irreconcilables" as Senators Borah and Johnson.

Most observers anticipated that the House would retain its large Republican majority. But the Senatorial situation was menacing to the Republicans. Their slender majority was threatened by very possible Democratic gains. There was, for instance, a large woman vote, independent of party, to be reckoned with against the Republican Senators Wadsworth, of New York, Brandegee, of Connecticut, and Moses, of New Hampshire, all of whom were standing for re-election. There were also ugly Republican "splits" in Wisconsin, Indiana, and Illinois, respectively endangering the chances of the present Republican Senators Lenroot and Watson and of the Republican nominee to succeed a Republican Senator in Illinois. Finally, in Utah there was Congressman Milton H. Welling's vigorous campaign against the Republican Senator Smoot, Mr. Smoot's reservationist views concerning the League of Nations not having pleased many of his fellow-Mormons. And in Missouri Senator Spencer, Republican, had to face an equally vigorous campaign waged by Breckenridge Long, Democrat and late Third Assistant Secretary of State. All four Senators and the Illinois candidate have been successful.

NORTH DAKOTA, WISCONSIN, AND SOME DEMOCRATIC WORRIES

THE Senatorial fights in North Dakota and Wisconsin were both centers of lively political interest. In North Dakota it will be remembered that the Non-Partisan League captured the Republican organization and named as its candidate for Senator Dr. E. F. Ladd. It was expected that many Republicans would cast their votes for the Democratic candidate, H. P. Perry, but the early returns indicate that Dr. Ladd has successfully overcome this handicap. The Non-Partisan League candidate in South Dakota, lacking the Republican indorsement, was defeated by his Republican rival, Governor Norbeck. It is not to be supposed that Dr. Ladd, of North Dakota, will be of much comfort to the Republican majority in the Senate, though he is nominally of that party.

In Wisconsin Senator Lenroot, facing the vigorous opposition of his col-

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CARTOONS OF THE WEEK

Darling in the Des Moines Register

HOOCH, MON!

From Grace P. Peck, Grinnell, Iowa

From the American Legion Weekly

IN 1970—IF BERGDOLL LIVES

From Alfred J. Smith, New York City

From the London Daily Express

"UP TO DATE!"

Jonathan: "Say! John, what's up with you?"
John: "I ate a 'mandate'!"
Jonathan: "I'm darned glad I didn't!"

From the Denver Post

THE QUESTION

Uncle Sam: "Am I Americanizing them—or are they Europeanizing me?"

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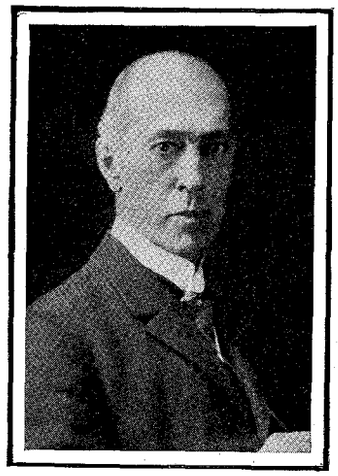
J. C. W. BECKHAM (DEMOCRAT)
RE-ELECTED SENATOR FROM KY.



SAMUEL M. SHORTRIDGE (REP.)
SENATOR-ELECT FROM CALIFORNIA

(C) Harris & Ewing
CHARLES CURTIS (REPUBLICAN)
RE-ELECTED SENATOR FROM KANSAS

(C) Harris & Ewing
FRANK B. WILLIS (REPUBLICAN)
SENATOR-ELECT FROM OHIO

league, Senator La Follette, nevertheless defeated La Follette's Independent candidate, and also Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, the Democratic candidate and late Minister to China. From a purely non-partisan point of view, the Senate would have lost heavily if Mr. Lenroot had been defeated.

In the border States the Democrats had their troubles. In Kentucky and Maryland Senators Beckham and Smith had to meet onslaughts from R. P. Ernst and O. E. Weller, respectively, and the issue of those contests is still undecided. Even in Oregon Senator Chamberlain's return is in doubt.

THE PROBABLE RESULTS

If present reports are confirmed, among the new Republicans in the Senate will be:

Samuel M. Shortridge, of California, who apparently has been able to overcome the great popularity of the present Senator, James D. Phelan, Democrat.

Samuel D. Nicholson, of Colorado, who, it appears, will succeed the present able and very independent Senator, Charles S. Thomas, Democrat.

Frank R. Gooding, of Idaho, former Governor of that State and opponent of the present Senator, John F. Nugent.

William B. McKinley, of Illinois, Congressman, who succeeds Lawrence Y. Sherman, Republican, the present Senator.

Edwin F. Ladd, of North Dakota, a well-known professor in the State Agricultural College, a Non-Partisan Leaguer and nominal Republican, who succeeds the present Senator Gronna.

Frank B. Willis, of Ohio, former Governor, who succeeds President-elect Harding.

Peter Norbeck, Governor of South Dakota, who succeeds the present Senator, Edwin S. Johnson.

Among the Democrats:

Thomas J. Heflin, of Alabama, who succeeds the late Senator Bankhead, Democrat.

Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, who succeeds Senator Hoke Smith, Democrat.

Scott Ferris, of Oklahoma, Congressman, who succeeds Senator Gore, Democrat.

THE LITTLE ENTENTE

THE "Little Entente" has been formed. It consists of Czechoslovakia, Rumania, and Jugoslavia. It is due to the initiative of Eduard Benes, Czechoslovakian Foreign Minister.

The first reason for establishing this Little Entente is the common menace of Hungary. In the opinion of Hungarians, the Paris Peace Conference treated no enemy nation more drastically than it treated Hungary, a state which has represented a remarkable economic self-sufficiency. But the Conference, obstinately proceeding on idealistic ethnographical lines only, and ignoring economic considerations, gave to Rumania, Czechoslovakia, and Jugoslavia territories vitally essential to Hungary's well-being, particularly as regards mines, forests, and transportation. The Hungarians, a proud people, cherish thoughts of revenge. As soon as they can they will strike with armed force, now here, now there, to regain what they can of their former territorial integrity. Indeed, they are already at work in the Little Entente countries. Largely under the guise of Bolshevist agitation they are fomenting unrest and spreading pro-Hungarian propaganda there. In addition, the many thousands of former Hungarian Government employees, who derived their incomes from official positions held in the lost lands, have become so many agents for the reacquisition of those lands.

Another menace forms the second reason for the establishment of the Little Entente—the common menace of Bolshevism. In resisting it Czechoslovakia stands worthily at the head of the Little Entente nations. In dealing with any unrest—agrarian, industrial, political—the Czechoslovakian Government has already acquired enviable balance and poise. Thus the counsel which in an alliance a man like Benes could give would be of vital value. Such Rumanian statesmen as Bratianu and Jonescu and such Jugoslav statesmen as the Serb Pasitch and the Croat Trumbitch appreciate the advantages of Czechoslovakian leadership in a common resistance to a common enemy.

The Little Entente aims not so much at definite political union as at an equilibrium and a unity of action more stable, and hence more influential, than have hitherto characterized the individual policies and efforts of the three nations.

THE HARD OF HEARING

THE OUTLOOK has already called attention to the lip-reading lectures on art given at the Metropolitan Museum for the benefit of the deaf and dumb. But there are a great many persons who are not deaf, but only deafened—we are apt to call them "hard of hearing."

A league for the benefit of the hard of hearing has been in operation for ten years in the metropolis. Its headquarters are at 126 East 59th Street. It maintains an office and meeting-rooms and has some 11,000 yearly callers. It conducts free lip-reading classes under the auspices of the Board of Education and gives scholarships in lip-reading in private schools. It procures aural examinations, studies the problems of deafness, and co-operates in efforts towards its prevention. It maintains a shop in which deafened men and women may

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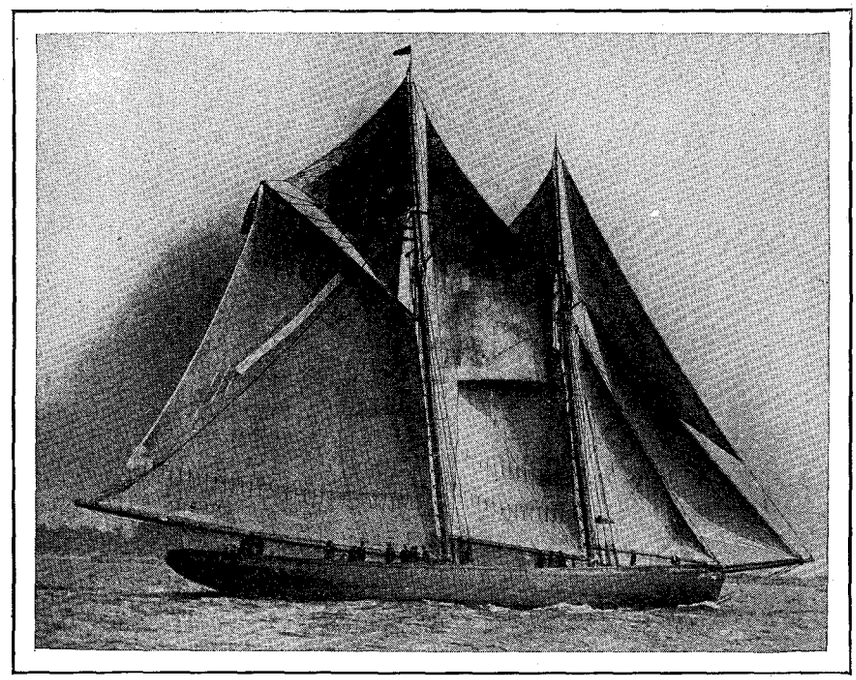
find a market for their handiwork—the sales are about $1,400 a year. It conducts eight clubs—for young people, for workingmen, for workingwomen, card clubs, sewing clubs, etc. It has a free bureau for employment and educational direction, and places four-fifths of its applicants. In spite of limitations, the deafened can concentrate, observe keenly, be efficient, thorough, persistent, reliable, and appreciative.

Some seven hundred people, mostly persons of moderate means and ninety-five per cent of them deafened, have paid the expenses for about a decade of this pioneer organization. It needs more money. We believe that we have but to mention this fact to bring quick and generous response.



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THE AMERICAN SCHOONER ESPERANTO, WINNER OF THE INTERNATIONAL FISHERMEN'S RACE OFF HALIFAX

THE FISHERMEN'S RACE

EVEN in the midst of a Presidential election the race between the fishermen of Gloucester and the fishermen of Nova Scotia deservedly attracted almost Nation-wide attention. Of late years the builders of fishing vessels both of our own Eastern seaboard and of Nova Scotia have profited much from the lessons learned by the designers of racing yachts, but the fishermen have wisely and necessarily never departed from those standards of sound and seaworthy construction which were characteristic of the earliest of our defenders of the America's Cup.

Representing the Gloucester fleet was the schooner Esperanto, sailed by Captain Marty Welch. Opposing him was the schooner Delawana, champion of the Nova Scotian fleet, sailed by Captain Himmelman. The races were sailed off Halifax, and the courses were some forty miles in length, so laid as to provide all varieties of sailing.

The victory was to be determined by a series of three races, but the American vessel won the first two races held, thereby taking the trophy and the purse. In both races the American vessel manifested its superiority in a point of sailing which has long been the greatest stronghold of both American windjammers and American racing yachts, namely, a beat to windward. This is the point in which seamanship and design affect the result most tellingly. It is a matter of gratification to find that American fishing vessels and American fishermen are still superior in this regard.

It is to be hoped that these races between Nova Scotian fishermen and Gloucestermen will be made an annual event, open only to vessels which are real veterans of their industry and which are sailed by real veterans of the Banks. Some of the great yacht clubs would be acting in a very neighborly fashion if they offered a trophy for such an international race. Such an annual race would serve both as an encouragement of good design and as a fitting commemoration of the final settlement of the century-old controversy between Great Britain and America which arose from the conflict of interest between the fishermen of Nova Scotia and the fishermen of Massachusetts.

THE ELECTION OF MR. HARDING

MANY tributaries flowed into the stream which in almost unprecedented flood deluged the land with votes for Harding and Coolidge. Public opinion, as expressed in an election, has a common effect, but has no common source. It is never possible fully to analyze the causes which result in a National election. The voters who united in choosing Senator Harding as the next President did so for diverse reasons.

Nevertheless, in spite of the confusion which attended the campaign this year, there was a common purpose which animated the great majority of those who voted for the Republican candidates. It was a purpose, in large measure, formed before the candidates of either party were nominated. The mind of the people was early made up and was not subject to persuasion by words.

This purpose was to bring to an end with the Administration of Woodrow Wilson the policies and practices with which he and his party had become identified. The American people have had nearly eight years of experience in peace and in war with the kind of Government exemplified by Mr. Wilson and, under his influence and control, adopted by his party; and they have decided that for a time at least that experience has sufficed. They want a change. They saw no chance of getting that change by continuing the Democratic party in administrative power. No amount of argument during four months of campaign could withstand the cumulative power of more than seven years of facts. In undertaking to meet this situation, Governor Cox has argued that he, and not President Wilson, was the candidate; but the people were not voting primarily upon a candidate, but upon a set of policies and practices, and those policies and practices both Mr. Cox and his party had approved and accepted as their inheritance. Unlike Grover Cleveland, who was repudiated by his party and opposed by Mr. Bryan, his party's nominee, Woodrow Wilson has had the satisfaction of placing his stamp upon his party, and thus of submitting through his party his stewardship to the judgment of his fellow-countrymen. And his fellow-countrymen have chosen to have now another kind of stewardship.

One of the policies which the American people have obviously wished to abandon is that which is termed one-man power or personal government. Long before he was President Mr. Wil-

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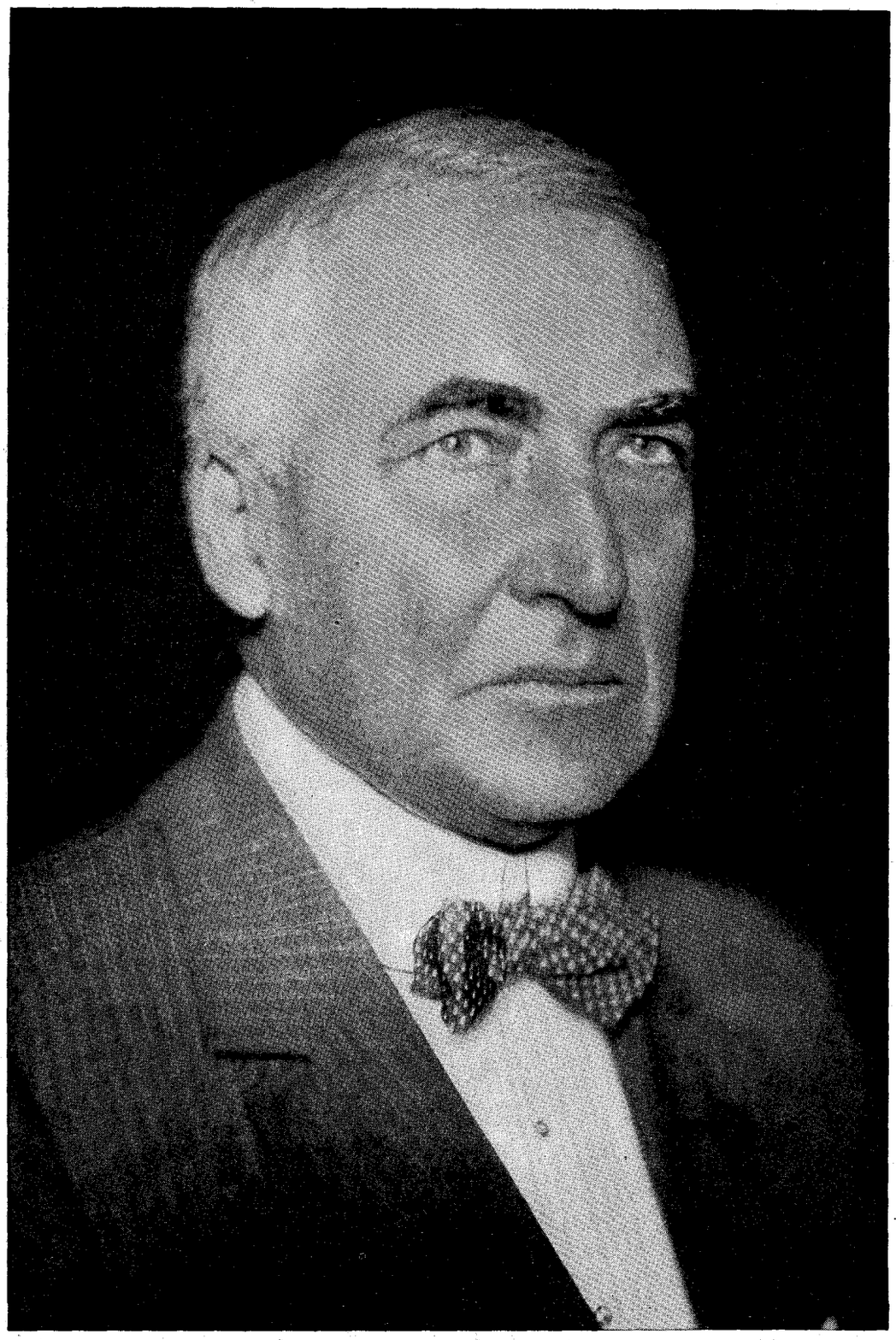

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WARREN G. HARDING, PRESIDENT-ELECT

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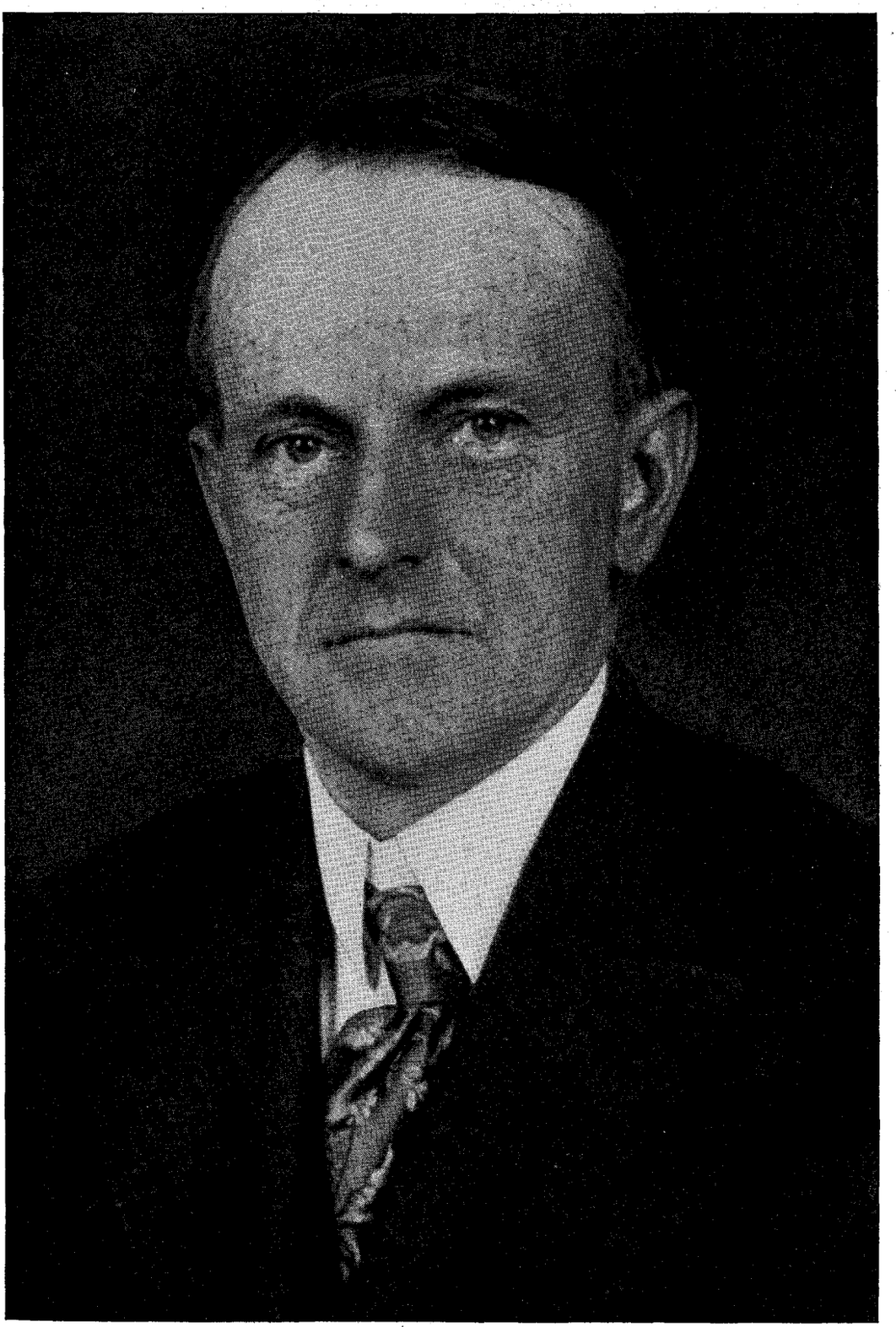

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CALVIN COOLIDGE, VICE-PRESIDENT-ELECT

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son set forth his conception of the Presidency. When he became President, he put that conception into practice. He has frankly dominated the Government. He has been content only to work with executive associates whom he could control. He has undertaken not to consult with Congress but to direct it. The very manner of his delivery of his Messages to Congress, his insistence upon his decisions in legislative matters (sometimes without revealing his reasons, as in the question of Panama Canal tolls), his appeals to the people on personal grounds, becoming so pronounced as to lead him to term those who disagreed with him impertinent and ignorant, and not least his personal conduct of foreign affairs in disregard of the popular judgment for which he had himself asked—all are but examples of a deliberately formed and openly acknowledged policy. When, after blocking preparedness, he called this country to war, it was only after affronts directed by a hostile German Government to him as the Nation's Executive. After the country went into war he was endowed by Congress with an unprecedented personal authority in which the people acquiesced because of the requirements of war, but under which during two years of virtual peace they have become restive. This kind of personal government, this one-man power, the people wish terminated.

Another element in the policies and practices of President Wilson's Administration which the American people wish to replace with something different is the kind of idealism that has shown itself incapable of expression in practical form. They are not unmindful of the peculiar and great difficulties that have attended the waging of war on an unprecedented scale thousands of miles from home, nor of such remarkable achievements as the preparation and administration of the Selective Service Law and the successful transportation of hundreds of thousands of citizen soldiers across the seas; but they remember the events which led up to the proclamation of "Peace without victory" as an ideal, followed by the grim reality of Château Thierry and the Argonne; they remember the promises about Liberty Bonds and the unprevented drop in value; they remember irritating taxes and the avoidable waste. In the light of experience, they have determined to see whether another party cannot be more successful in connecting ideals with reality and reality with ideals.

As a result partly of personal government and partly of an impractical idealism, the American people have seen their foreign affairs almost hopelessly tangled. They know very well that their country has few real friends in the world to-day, and they want a change. They are by no means all agreed as to just what ought to be done; but they see very clearly that what has been done has not worked. They watched with interest, and some of them with eagerness, the experiment of the League of Nations. Whatever they may have thought of it in theory, they see that it is not making headway in practice. Whether it is due to the inability of personal government to work under a Constitution requiring consultation with the Senate, or whether it is due to the sort of idealism that insists on drawing up a utopian plan without due reference to the facts, or whether it is due to both, the League is at present an unproductive piece of machinery. The American people have seen a theory tried with little regard to results; now they are ready to see if another party can get results with little regard to theory.

The election is not so much a vote for Mr. Harding and the Republican party as it is a vote for the only alternative to Mr. Wilson and the Democratic party. And it is well that it is so. The President-elect and his party associates will be the more likely to set themselves to finding a way to prove that the alternative is better. Already it is clear that the contrast after the Fourth of next March will be sharp. Mr. Harding has made clear not merely by his words but by the whole expression of his mind and temperament that he be-

A SELF-PORTRAIT OF HARDING

Nothing that we have seen throws more light on Senator Harding's personal qualities, particularly his fairness and his reliance upon team work, than the following:

The first is a quotation from an interview with Mr. Harding by Edwin C. Hill, which was published in the New York "Herald" October 31, two days before election:

"Is it fair to ask what you think of Wilson?"

Harding hesitated, and well he might. I happened to know that no one of the Senate had been treated with more deliberate contempt in the meetings between the President and the Foreign Relations Committee. I was prepared for a sharp comment.

"You want my honest opinion, don't you? Well, here it is: Woodrow Wilson will have his place in history as one of the most intellectual figures of a century and a half, a man of wonderful mentality, a man of fine ideas usually. But the trouble with Wilson is that he has never understood the people. That has not been his fault altogether. Lacking real understanding of the people, he let his personal ideals carry him to impossible lengths. He failed to understand that in this world of ours great good is only obtainable by harmonious action, by good understanding, by compromising differences, and getting to something like a practical working basis of action. The American people can never be driven, although they are willing to be led. There has been Wilson's great blunder."

The second is a statement of Mr. Harding's journalistic creed, which he gave to every reporter and writer on the Marion "Star" during his active editorship of that journal:

"Remember there are two sides to every question. Get them both.

"Be truthful. Get the facts.

"Mistakes are inevitable, but strive for accuracy. I would rather have one story exactly right than a hundred half wrong.

"Be decent, be fair, be generous.

"Boost—don't knock.

"There's good in everybody. Bring out the good and never needlessly hurt the feelings of anybody.

"In reporting a political gathering give the facts, tell the story as it is, not as you would like to have it. Treat all parties alike. If there is any politics to be played, we will play it in our editorial columns.

"Treat all religious matters reverently.

"If it can possibly be avoided, never bring ignominy to an innocent man or child in telling of the misdeeds or misfortunes of a relative.

"Don't wait to be asked, but do it without the asking, and above all be clean and never let a dirty word or suggestive story get into type.

"I want this paper so conducted that it can go into any home without destroying the innocence of any child."

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lieves in consultation, in co-operation between the executive and the legislative, in not overriding opposition but rather in bringing together those who seem opposed and finding a common ground, in ascertaining facts and shaping plans in accord with them, in letting theory wait on understanding. In his whole attitude Mr. Harding presents an antithesis to both personal government and impractical idealism.

This election does not, cannot, mean that the American people have suddenly lost their idealism and become sordid and selfish, have lost their ambition to take part in world leadership and desire to follow the glory of a great victory by retreating to a policy of isolation, that from being a nation of pioneers they have become a nation of quitters. It means that they do not believe that the organization of a world army is a way to secure world peace or that autocratic methods are required to make the world safe for democracy, or that leaving delicate and difficult questions of international law to the final decisions of a committee of diplomats is the way to establish international justice, or that reviving on a new and world-wide scale a Venetian Court of Ten is the way to secure liberty for all nations. America is the same America. The idealism of its people is more deeply rooted in the solid earth, but that will make it only the more enduring. The desire of Americans for peace is more sanely guided by a desire for liberty and justice as well, but that will make it only the more likely of fulfillment.

The election is not a desertion of progressivism, for it is not reactionary to see that damage to the foundations of Government shall be repaired.

Among the voters there were many thousands who believed that this was not a time for change, that President Wilson's stewardship should have been approved, that the further trial of his plans and policies should have been intrusted to Mr. Cox and his party. If they are good Americans, these voters will acquiesce in the verdict. They will set themselves to the task of using their influence to the end that what is good in the Wilson Administration is not lost to the country, that the dignity and strength of the executive is not absorbed by the legislative branch, and that in the effort to secure plans that will work there shall be maintained the spirit of sound ideals.

THE DAY AFTER IN THE METROPOLITAN PRESS

IF the editorials appearing during the campaign in the newspapers supporting Governor Cox were to be believed, the country was headed for disaster, perfidy, and militarism unless Governor Cox was elected. Now that the Nation in unprecedented fashion has chosen, not Mr. Cox, but Mr. Harding, it is natural for us to turn to the most influential of the Cox supporters to learn how they face the end predicted. Among the most intense advocates of Mr. Cox's election was the New York "World." In its leading editorial of November 3 the "World" says:

> All of the restlessness and discontent bred of the war has finally found expression in the ballot-box, and the result is Warren G. Harding. . . .
>
> The American people have displayed the same kind of political intelligence that the people of New York displayed in 1917 when they threw out the Mitchel administration and made John F. Hylan Mayor. Those exploits in political prejudice are always expensive, and four years from now the country will be in a better position to estimate the cost of this latest manifestation of its worst qualities.
>
> As to Mr. Harding himself, the "World" can only wish him well. . . . It is easy to abuse Woodrow Wilson, but to succeed Woodrow Wilson in the White House is a man's job, and Mr. Harding will not have the aid either of a united party or of those dominant qualities that can batter down opposition. He will have to go with a tide that runs erratically and treacherously, and the very voters that have put him into the Presidency to do the impossible will be ready to destroy him at the first sign of failure.

Though not recognized, like the "World," as a party organ, the New York "Times" is a Democratic paper. It does not relish the result of the election. In the course of its leading editorial it says:

> The League of Nations issue, the only one upon which the Democrats could have made any respectable showing, was altogether submerged by this tidal wave. On that issue it is plain that the Republican party, the real Republicans, lost in strength, votes, and character. Great numbers of Republican men and women, intelligent enough to examine the issue and conscientious enough to put conviction above party, publicly and privately came to the support of Governor Cox. It was futile, but it was significant.
>
> Policies of domestic moment will engage Mr. Harding's attention, policies of which the importance for our prosperity and welfare cannot well be exaggerated. . . . His problems will be the Nation's, and he will have the loyal support of the Nation in his endeavors to solve them. The hope that he may have a successful Administration will be universal.

However nominally independent the New York "Evening Post" has been, it was as devoted to the cause of Governor Cox's election as either the "Times" or the "World." But its editorial comment on the result does not appear to be quite so gloomy as theirs. It pinned its faith to the League of Nations, and now it renews that faith by finding ground for hope in Mr. Harding's enlightenment. We quote the following from its comment:

> The colossal protest was against Woodrow Wilson, and everything that from every conceivable angle might be attached to his name. . . .
>
> Resentment both against the Treaty and against delay in the Treaty, resentment both against the high prices which were here until the other day and against falling prices to-day, resentment against the "exactions" of labor up to the other day, and against the industrial decline and rising unemployment to-day—all these opposites combined in one great weariness, into one mighty desire for a change. Warren G. Harding and the Republican party have profited thereby. . . . As against the Hearsts and the Johnsons and the rest of the motley who hail the death of the Treaty and the League, these men—Hoover, Taft, Root—must know that the Treaty cannot be rejected without inviting catastrophe, and that world co-operation for peace cannot be abandoned without our breaking faith with the dead in the Great War and with the generations of the future. These men, if they have been sincere in their protestations of faith in a League, must now begin to fight as they have not fought before.
>
> The support that went to James M. Cox because he stood manfully for a great ideal will rally behind Harding if he is true to that ideal.

The two leading Republican papers in New York are the New York "Herald" (which has succeeded the old familiar "Sun" of the morning) and the "Tribune." The satisfaction which both papers feel is tempered with a sense of responsibility before the party they support. They agree with their Democratic contemporaries that the vote was a vote against the Wilson Administration. The difference is that they approve of this revolt and expect better things of the Administration of President Harding. The "Tribune" describes this revolt and expresses its expectation in the following words:

> The country was weary of Wilsonism in all its manifestations. It liked as little a foreign policy which intro-

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duced discord among our allies as it did a domestic policy which has brought the country to serious adversity. It was tired of parlor Bolshevism in high places, and likewise of a pretended pacifism whose proposals are practically always in the interest of poor Germany. It would have no more arraying of class against class and asked for an Administration intelligent enough to realize that only by accelerating production is the cost of living to be reduced. Extravagance, incompetence, narrowness at Washington—all these and many others were in the minds of voters as they marked their ballots. . . .

Senator Harding has steadily grown in public estimation since his nomination. He has shown reserve power in avoiding the making of vote-getting promises. This is a good omen. The misrepresentations from which he has suffered lie broken at his feet. He may wisely determine to forget them and to remember only the responsibilities of his mighty position.

The New York "Herald's" editorial appears under the signature of its owner, Frank A. Munsey, and concludes as follows:

> The price of victory is good service. In no other way can a President of these United States repay the people of the Nation for the confidence they have in him in electing him to the first office in the land, in electing him to one of the most exalted posts in all the world.
>
> Senator Harding's place in history will rest with the men he calls to the service of his Administration. If they have youth, clear heads, genius for their jobs, honesty, loyalty, and the realization that the Government expects and demands of them the best there is in them, his Administration will handle the business of the Government better than it has ever been handled before.
>
> Fortunately Senator Harding comes into the Presidency a free man. His Administration is not mortgaged to politicians, to financiers, or to aspirants for official honors.
>
> This National Government of ours has no jobs for political hacks or political pensioners. This National Government of ours has no jobs that may be checked out as rewards for political services. This National Government of ours recognizes no such obligation to any man or to any woman or to any political party.
>
> The President who checks out Government jobs to pay personal obligations isn't checking from his own bank account.
>
> "To the victors belong the spoils" is a doctrine that has no place in this enlightened day.

TO-DAY IN THE LANDS OF HOMER AND VERGIL

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE

I—THE GREEK EXPANSION

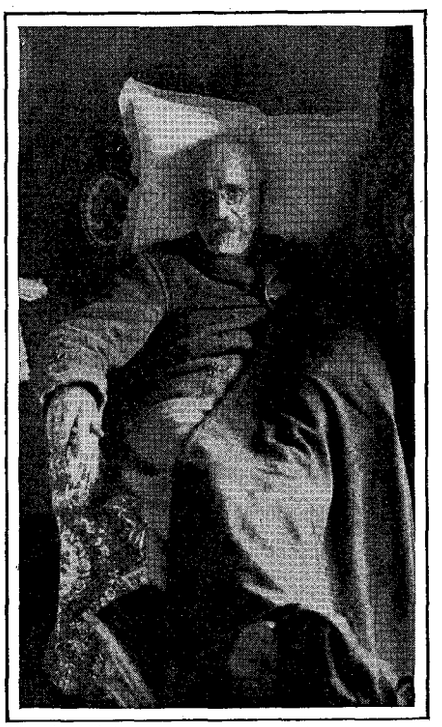
ACHIEVEMENTS OF VENIZELOS, NATION-BUILDER

LOOKED at from almost any angle of vision, participation in the war has resulted fortunately for Greece. Two and a half million of Greece's people who before the war were living under a foreign yoke have been brought under her flag. Economically Greece is in a stronger position than most of the late belligerent states of Europe, and politically she has the backing, actually, if not acknowledged, of the strongest power in Europe to-day—Great Britain.

How comes it that this little country, which did not enter the war until 1917, and then with no guarantees as to her share in the settlement, should have been so completely successful at the Peace Table? The answer to that question is Eleutherios Venizelos.

Abroad, the greatness of Venizelos is universally recognized—a statesman much greater than his country, is the common verdict. At home, on the contrary, so strong is the old Royalist party and so bitter the feeling against him that it may be that even now he will be unable to carry out his plans for the good of his country.

I have just come from Athens, where the Constantine movement is strong, and where, in the heat of the pre-election campaign, charges of questionable character are freely made against the President,[1] and particularly against his party. When the Greek Government, on July 29, signed the Peace Treaty, it meant that Greece was to



Wide World Photos

"ABROAD, THE GREATNESS OF VENIZELOS IS UNIVERSALLY RECOGNIZED." IN GREECE, HOWEVER, PARTISAN FEELING IS SO BITTER AGAINST HIM THAT IT PROMPTED AN ATTEMPT ON HIS LIFE IN WHICH HE WAS SERIOUSLY WOUNDED

possess southern Epirus and the Macedonian littoral as far as Monastir, Thrace, the Smyrna district of the Asia Minor littoral, and at the same time, by an agreement entered into with Italy, she receives all of the Dodecanese Islands held by Italy since the Turkish war with the exception of Rhodes, and that will also be turned over to Greece if Britain relinquishes Cyprus to her. Thus 60,000 square miles of territory become hers, which includes all the principal ports of the eastern Mediterranean. Salonika, the guardian of the eastern Mediterranean, has been hers since the Balkan wars, and to that she has now added Gallipoli, the guardian of the Dardanelles Straits, and Smyrna, the principal port of western Anatolia.

In addition, in the hinterland lie the rich fields of Macedonia, hers by the formal recognition, now accorded by the Powers for the first time, of the Treaty of Bucharest of 1913; Thrace, with the richest tobacco fields of eastern Europe, and capable, in addition, it is estimated, of producing revenue sufficient to wipe out the entire foreign debt of Greece, while the rich agricultural soil of the Smyrna district would go far toward achieving the same result under modern intensive cultivation.

In the Near East one often hears the question put: Can Greece hold all this territory which has come to her?

Just over the border of Epirus are th Albanians, whose national consciousness is rapidly awakening. Macedonia is seething with unrest, the spirit of sabotage is everywhere, and secret societies are springing up on all sides. Farmers who have been in America dare not import modern agricultural machinery for fear war will come and destroy it all. The farms are not producing, and this in a country where three crops a year could be raised; nobody is doing anything. The Greek

[1] When I asked an American official how I should address Venizelos, he said: "As Mr. President or Your Excellency."—E. M.

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control is artificial, and so far rests almost solely on force.

Thrace presents quite another problem. In spite of Bulgarian efforts to prove the contrary, the truth seems to be that the population of Thrace is divided about equally between Turks and Greeks. But Thrace possesses an interest for Bulgaria quite other than ethnological. It has belonged to Bulgaria since the first Balkan War, and there lay the richest tobacco fields of the country. In addition, in Thrace was the country's principal Ægean port, Dedeagatch, with all that that means in intercourse with the Western world to an intelligent and thoroughly awakened people.

When I was in Bulgaria, in September, feeling ran bitterly against the Greeks, coupled with the determination to win back the territory. The town of Smyrna is predominantly Greek, but the hinterland is ninety per cent Turkish. Certainly the method of Greek occupation was not such as to induce either Turks or Greeks to welcome it, not to speak of the atrocities committed in Smyrna itself, for which there was perhaps justification. The whole Aidin Valley was laid waste, without a single village, or indeed a house, from Ayazoulouk to Omerlu, that was not destroyed. In the Meander Valley, one of the richest in Turkey, the villages were all completely wrecked, including the city next in size to Smyrna. This process of dividing the Turkish Empire has resulted in destruction of property, loss of life, violation of women, and at least thirty thousand people becoming refugees by December, 1919.

VENIZELOS AND THE ALLIES

Greece is holding this long line extending from the Adriatic in the west to the southern Smyrna district in the east, a distance of four hundred and fifty miles, with an army of about two hundred thousand men. Each section has its own problems, but all united in common bitter opposition to the Greeks, and many claim that Venizelos will yet rue the day when he took over Thrace. The speech he made in 1913, in the Chamber of Deputies, declaring that those who urged taking Thrace for Greece were the true enemies of their country, is often quoted against him to-day.

But, although I made every effort to investigate the charges against him and talked with many leaders of the Constantine party in Athens, I am bound to say that in every concrete charge which was brought to my attention, when the facts all came out, right seemed to lie with Venizelos. That is not to say that errors have not been committed. But Venizelos is not afraid of the truth and is content to let his record stand on its merits. He has a way of startling you with the simple truth when it would seem that subterfuge would have helped him more, which is characteristic of the great man that he is.

He is charged with having overstepped his authority in inviting English and French troops to enter Saloníka, and again in asking them to intervene in Athens in the internal affairs of the country. History will decide whether Venizelos or the King had the true interests of the country most at heart, but there can be no question that if the Venizelos policies indorsed by the people were to be put through he must have had help from his allies, for the King possessed absolute power to block their performance.

What would have happened in our Revolution if Washington had not sought and obtained aid from France? And yet no one calls Washington a traitor for having done so. There is an analogy in the two cases worth noting.

The reaction from the extreme laudation of Venizelos in the Western world has set in, but it is only fair to ask what the results of the Venizelos policies have been for his country.

PROSPERITY ADDED TO EXPANSION

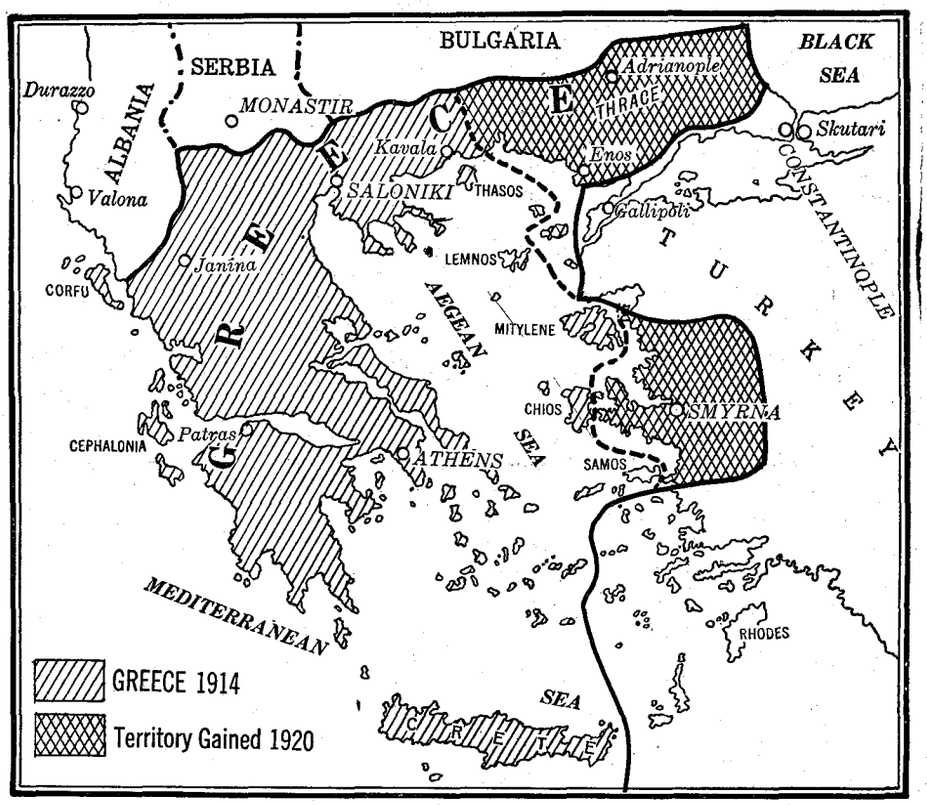
Aside from the wonderful increase of territory and population which has come to Greece during the ten years Venizelos has practically been in control, what is the condition of the country to-day? In spite of the fact that the public debt has more than doubled since 1914, the growing prosperity is greater than the increase in the debt.

The drachma, in common with the currency of the entire world, has not the purchasing value of normal times, but it is relatively higher than the money of any country I visited last summer. This is attributed to the wise financial policy of the Government during the war; to the large sums sent home every year by Greeks in the United States, which last year amounted to 200,000,000 drachmas; to the large earnings of the merchant marine, and to the expenditures for the Allied armies in the country.

Further evidence of the increasing prosperity of the country can be seen in the number of new banks established and the great increase in deposits, while the International Finance Commission, brought into being at the conclusion of the Greco-Turkish War in 1898, and having supervision of the sale of salt, petroleum, matches, playing cards, stamped paper, emery from Naxos, tobacco, and of the custom duties at certain ports, reported that their receipts last year were greater than during any year of the life of the Commission and double those of 1914.

In an effort to extend this prosperity to the agricultural classes, laws have been enacted by which the large estates have been broken up, the former owners being indemnified by the state according to the findings of an expert commission, and the state in turn sells to peasants, on easy terms and at a low rate of interest, only so much as each can till with his own hands.

These are but the beginnings of the changes contemplated by the nation-builder in order that the foundations may be wisely laid for that expansion of power and influence which many see be-



"HOW COMES IT THAT THIS LITTLE COUNTRY... SHOULD HAVE BEEN SO COMPLETELY SUCCESSFUL AT THE PEACE TABLE? THE ANSWER TO THAT QUESTION IS ELEUTHERIOS VENIZELOS"

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fore the Greek people. They need, above all things, peace in which to prepare for that future, and that is what their wisest man said to me when I asked him about his plans for the future.

"Peace," he said. "To get peace for Greece in order that the country may become normal and stable."

ELEANOR MARKELL.

II—THE ITALIAN "LOCK-IN"

LABOR'S EXCURSION INTO POLITICS

MEN AT WORK IN AN ITALIAN AUTOMOBILE FACTORY THEY HAD SEIZED. THIS WAS NEITHER A "STRIKE" NOR A "REVOLUTION." NORMAL LIFE CONTINUED AT THE VERY FACTORY DOORS

AMERICANS are puzzled at the significance of the recent industrial happenings in Italy.

These economic disturbances should not be called "strikes," even less "revolution," for normal life existed to the very doors of the factories, the children playing in the street, near-by shops open, cafés doing a thriving business, and trolley cars running day and night in front of the building over whose door was hoisted a little red rag of warning, not larger than those used by train signal-men in America. You can imagine, then, how I felt when, shortly after landing, I was shown a copy of a leading New York daily with the following cablegram:

> London, Oct. 12.... The Bolshevist Tribunal sentenced to death Mario Sonzino, President of the National Association of Turin, and Constantino Rimula, a prison official. They were sentenced to be burned alive, according to the despatches, but as the fires in the furnaces had been put out they were shot and their bodies were thrown into the street.

Such "chamber of horrors" affairs were entirely foreign to Italian happenings.

What did happen in Italy was simply a sudden, systematic, and obviously illegal "lock-in" or forcible occupation of all steel factories and mills and allied industries on the part of the workers, who refused to vacate them until the Government, which had become the arbiter of the dispute, recognized the principle of inter-factory and intra-factory co-operation between employers and employees.

Three questions will present themselves to the mind of the American reader:

1. Why did the workers, who have all sorts of political affiliations, carry out their struggle under the leadership of Socialistic elements, thus giving to their movement all the appearances of a political upheaval?

2. Why did the workers single out the steel factories (which required the greatest amount of coal, and were therefore most unfit to resist outside boycott) and only sporadically other plants?

3. Why did the workers begin, as it were, at the end, by forcible seizure, instead of formulating first a series of demands, and only resorting to the most extreme measure in case these demands were denied?

WHY THE LEADERSHIP WAS SOCIALIST

Italy entered the war, unprepared, in May, 1915. She was helped in mainly by Nationalist elements. A tremendous impetus to the infantile steel industry had to be given. The country must therefore close both eyes to the abuses which were taking place in the steel factories—profiteering by the employers and exemption from active service for their families and protégés. The Socialists emphasized these illegalities, created dissatisfaction, helped (if not actually brought about) the Caporetto disaster in 1917, through a morale-destroying process. But, with the country invaded, Italy in 1918 silenced the Socialists and ended the war at Vittorio Veneto, after a year of intensive manufacturing of all material and consequent leniency toward the rapacity of factory managers and owners. The Peace Conference, however, gave an opportunity for vengeance to the Socialists; they joined hands with the Jugoslavs, with Mr. Wilson, and with the politicians of certain Allied lands. The Nationalist party in Italy lost a considerable share of its prestige. That left three large political groups in the arena:

(1) The Conservatives lack, as a party, the vigor which they show in individual initiative; they have a large parliamentary representation, but no nation-wide popular machine behind.

(2) The Popular party has turned out to be merely one more of those hybrid attempts at reconciliation of Roman Church and Italian State.

(3) The Socialist party, ever more strong, reinforced by the natural reaction against war of a small country steadily bled for four years.

It stands to reason that any group of Italians seeking active, energetic political support in a country where divisions take place not along industrial but along political lines must necessarily hitch its wagon to the Socialist party.

WHY THE WORKERS SINGLED OUT THE STEEL INDUSTRY

Meanwhile, a fairly serious economic situation had developed in Italy. The rivals who could not curb her territorially began to apply economic pressure. The exchange situation became critical. Railway material was infinitesimal. Tonnage was scarce. Austria had nothing more to give, and Italy's share of Germany's indemnity was placed at the pitiful total of ten per cent of the whole. Emigration was at its lowest ebb for a number of reasons. British coal was slow to come; the British miners were not working overtime. Sarre Valley coal was just as slow; the German miners would not work under Frenchified Senegalese and Annamites. American travelers were given to understand by an Administration press which could not forget Fiume, and by the "See America First" interests, which intensified their campaign on the eve of the July exodus, that Italy should not be visited, the specious pretext being offered that the Wilson ukases on Adriatic matters would cause tourists to be annoyed by public resentment. Thus another important source of income was denied to Italy. The entire country felt itself, a few months ago, under the menace of an impending disaster. Something would go to the wall soon; what would be the first industry? The steel industry, of course. Let it be clearly understood that this industry is necessarily artificial in Italy, a country possessing little iron (and that little not on the continent, but in the island of Elba) and no coal. (Coal was worth 730 lire a ton in Italy when I sailed away.) When there raged a

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World War, the steel industry was safe. When there were rumors of Adriatic disturbances, the steel industry was fairly safe. But when the world quieted down, the steel workers began to fear, and clamored for the right to know what the status of their bread-giving industry was. A lockout might come any day; therefore they wanted to know where they stood. Backed by the Socialists, to whom all labor had come for *temporary leadership tending toward an immediate economic result*, they asked for the right of *controllo* of the books of their firms; that is, for the privilege of checking up, verifying, and the like—not "controlling" in the sense of the word given to it by high finance, which makes it tantamount to holding a majority of the stock of a company. The men were denied this right; whereupon their Socialist leaders sent around the word: The steel industry would be the first to be made to feel labor's new force. This answers question number two.

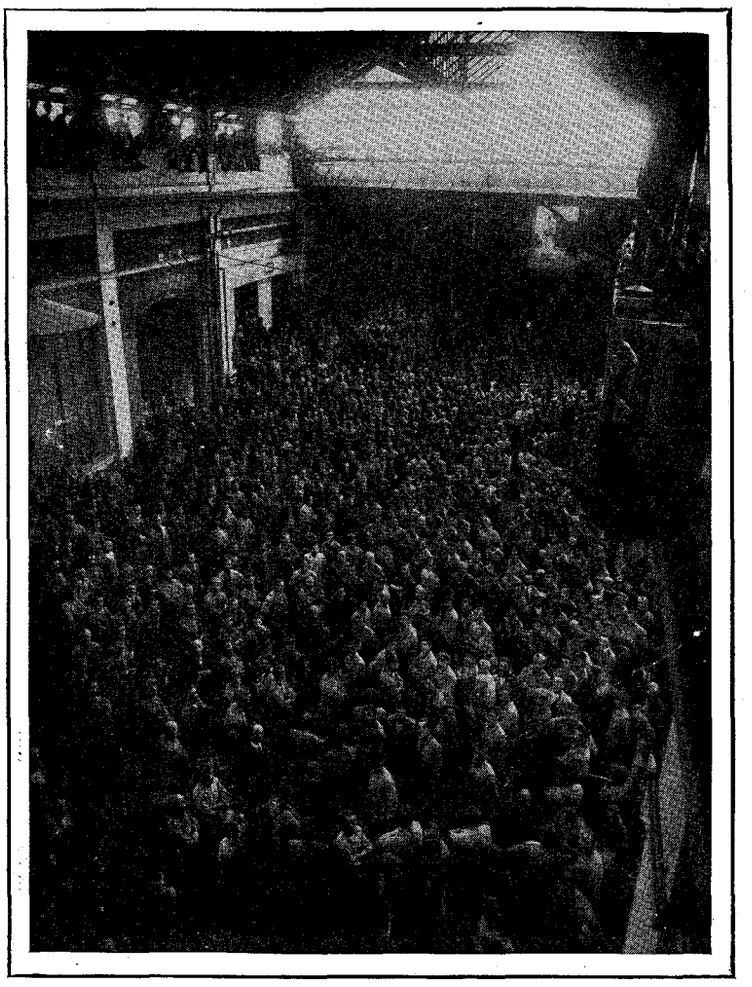
WHY THE FACTORIES WERE SEIZED

But why not follow the usual factory methods—strike, slowing up, sabotage; ultimately, appeal to the Government? The Socialist Deputies knew too much. The steel magnates would have asked for nothing better at a time when a crisis was impending than a strike or any excuse for dismissal or punishment. And the Government of Italy is at present more to be pitied than blamed; it has piled up so many unfulfilled promises that it can hardly move under their weight, and would surely have ended the dispute by a statement that "the guilty, never mind how powerful or numerous, will be apprehended and dealt with to the full extent of the law;" after which nothing would have happened. By the occupation of the factories, on the contrary, the Government was prevented from postponing the question to a vague future and the employers were prevented from applying the lockout. (Answer to question number three.)

The least enviable position of all was that of the technical experts, who were often threatened with expulsion by both employers and employees in case they did not take sides. Their attitude had to be very cleverly opportunistic; most of the technical experts with whom I came in contact had told the occupying workmen that they had no objection to working for them against the will of the employers, but only after the Government had sanctioned their occupation of the factories.

EXIT LENINE

The possession of unaccustomed power was sure to create a split within the ranks of Socialistic leaders. And the split came in a most theatrical way when Nikolai Lenine ordered the Italian proletariat to begin a revolution



A CROWD IN FRONT OF A FACTORY SEIZED BY THE WORKERS. IN MOST CASES THE MARKET VALUE OF THE STOCK OF THE COMPANIES THUS SEIZED BY THE EMPLOYEES WAS PRACTICALLY UNAFFECTED. IT WAS A "LOCK-IN" TO SECURE CO-OPERATION BETWEEN EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES

—*the* revolution. That automatically created a fourfold split: a small minority wished to follow Lenine; another small group declared itself theoretically in favor of the revolution, but practically unable to carry it out until the "comrades" in other lands had guaranteed support; most of the other Socialists simply refused to listen to the proposal; and the rank and file of laborers hastened to unhitch their economic chariot from the political one of the Socialists, and brought such pressure to bear that it became evident that a compromise was a matter of but a few days.

It was then that the country witnessed, not without merriment, the spectacle of the extreme wing of the Socialist party begging Giolitti to reopen Parliament. But Giolitti was not fooled by this request. He would settle the matter then and there; and he called a conference in Rome between the representatives of the warring factions.

By the date of the conference the basis of the final accord was plainly in view. The employers knew that the strict interpretation of the law, which would have made 500,000 men guilty of occupying property not their own, would be laughed out of court by a Premier so openly cynical that he dared tell the correspondent of the Associated Press that an action when committed by half a million men cannot be judged by a government as if it had been committed by five men. And the Socialists knew that Lenine had wrecked them by starting the attack far too soon, and by ordering *from abroad* a political movement which, even in the case of Socialists, should have come only from home sources.

The Committee which is to submit to Parliament the proposal for "democratization of Italian industry" will consist of twelve members, of whom four are employers, four employees, and four representatives "of the technical and managerial element in industry"—two of the last named to be elected by factory hands and two by employers. That is very clever policy, for in reality the balance of power rests with these four neutral individuals who desire, more than anything else, that *the factory should work*, for they can neither cross their arms and go fishing like the employers nor expect to be fed by a Bolshevist state like the factory hands.

But the real victory has been won by the people—by the millions who are neither steel magnates nor factory hands nor Socialist agitators. If the Socialists wish to make another political jump, they will have to turn to Lenine. This the mass of sober-thinking Italian wage-earners is neither ready nor willing to do.

BRUNO ROSELLI.

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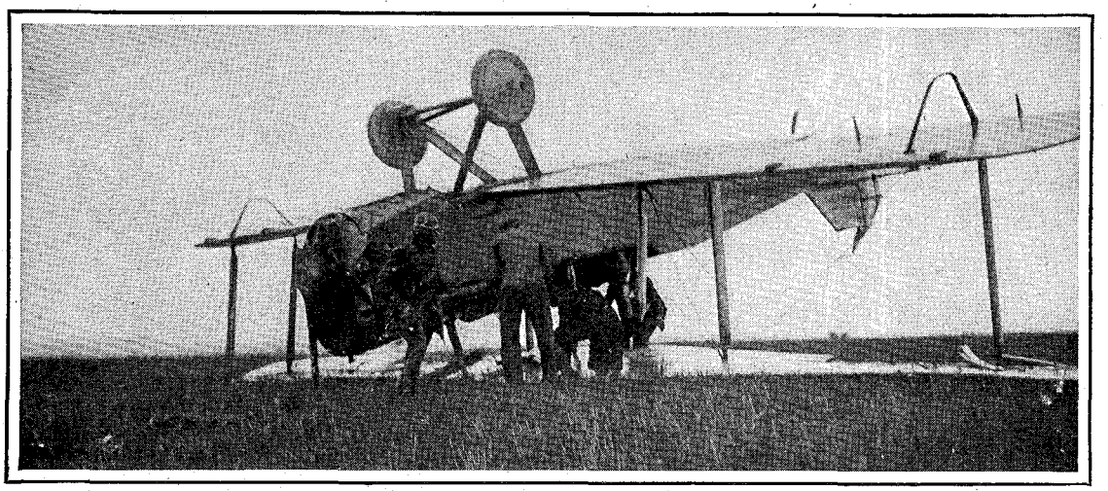
IS FLYING DANGEROUS?

BY LAURENCE LA TOURETTE DRIGGS



IS FLYING DANGEROUS? MR. DRIGGS, THE AUTHOR OF THIS ARTICLE, HAS TWICE LANDED IN THIS POSITION, AT SIXTY MILES AN HOUR. THE WINGS AND FRAMEWORK BREAK THE FORCE OF THE FALL

EVERY axiom of life based upon human experience, such as "What goes up must come down," requires a good deal of successful contradiction before man loses his prejudice and veneration therefor. Vaudeville performers receive high pay for their ability to contradict laws of nature that the rest of us have long deemed it necessary to obey. When the telephone first made its appearance and achieved the impossible, it was to some a mere theatrical performance to be marveled over by the spectators generally; but to the men of vision it was discerned to be an instrument that would become of value to civilization.

And now, flying—the swiftest means of transportation ever known to mankind—has come to be stared at for a while, to be received and acclaimed as a new marvel of daring by the mass of onlookers, while to the few the possibilities of aviation promise to surpass at a bound the familiar achievements of the mundane vehicles, and to give mankind a new standard of speed and economy in travel.

The danger of flying is its greatest enemy. The manufacturer who has airplanes to sell, the insurance man who estimates the risk his company runs, the eager youth who urges his old-fashioned parent to buy a family plane, the passenger who would give a thousand to find himself in Chicago before night but hesitates and balks at taking his seat between the outspread wings—all appreciate that flying *is* dangerous, and no amount of camouflage will remove that impression from their minds. For they think only of possible catastrophes.

What goes up must come down. Falling bodies drop earthward at a speed of sixteen feet the first second, thirty feet the next second, and so on, with sickening mathematical precision. Almost every week the newspapers tell of the tragic crash of an airplane and the end of some gallant pilot. "Not for me!" concludes Mr. Average Citizen. "I wouldn't go up in one of those things for a million dollars!"

But is flying dangerous? In a matter of such evident importance to humanity it is well to look at the prospect thoughtfully. Let us study the figures of several of the largest aerial transportation companies that are engaged in passenger-carrying and mathematically compute the risks of airplane travel to-day—to-day, while the airplanes and landing-fields are as crude as are the De Witt Clinton locomotive and coaches now on exhibition in New York which operated on the first railway tracks in 1846 between Albany and Troy. Common fairness must concede that improvements in air travel will come as certainly as they came in railway travel.

In a single fortnight recently two machines owned and operated by two young ex-Navy fliers carried a total of 637 passengers about the cities of the Atlantic seaboard, and *without a single casualty or accident*. Another company in California has been engaged in carrying passengers throughout the twelve months of the year, and has yet to record its first accident of any description. A gentleman residing at Southampton, Long Island, took up over two hundred of his fellow-townsmen on one Saturday this summer, running his machine into the hangar at the close of the long day's work and going in to change for dinner with the same nonchalance of the thousands of motorists who completed their outing on that day.

WHY AIRPLANES FALL AND WHY THEY NEEDN'T

A mathematical computation on these American figures gives the student a surprisingly easy hundred per cent score as far as passenger-carrying is concerned. He begins to conclude that our newspapers lean rather heavily on the tragic side of flying, since the bulk of news items concerning aviation record only frightful fatalities. A careful analysis of these news items would disclose to him the fact that nine-tenths of these fatalities, roughly estimated, are caused by two minor and unnecessary factors of flying—one subjective, the other objective, and both avoidable. One is stunt flying, voluntarily performed by a risk-loving pilot; the other is consenting to fly through fogs or stormy weather where one's sense of direction is lost and the machine suddenly comes in contact with a mountain or a tree standing up from its crest. Avoid stunt flying and fog flying, and airplane fatalities will actually show a lower percentage than automobile fatalities per machine.

From London to Paris a daily airplane schedule has been steadily maintained now for over eighteen months. In the first twelve months over one hundred thousand passengers were carried by one line, with but one fatal accident, resulting in the death of the pilot and his passenger, a New York banker. This accident was due to colliding with a tree while flying through the fog. In the land of the Germans, our late enemies, fourteen established passenger-carrying lines are in operation. Figures as to accidents are lacking, but evidence is not lacking that these air lines are profitable and are being multiplied. For, as the sage Chancellor remarked, "The development of our commercial aviation provides war machines ready to hand."

In all fairness, then, *is* flying dangerous? Not stunt flying nor fog flying nor fool flying, but just plain every-day sensible flying. Is *flying* dangerous? You must take the word of experienced pilots

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for it, until you overcome your prejudice and try it for yourself and find that it really isn't dangerous a bit. There are rash, impetuous pilots by the score in this country who have flown their thousands of hours in the air. And except in Army flying circles, where necessity compels taking chances, I am happy to say that stunt flying is becoming more and more shunned and frowned upon by the peace-time flier.

As for storms and fogs, one can fly through them if one wishes, but a safety first principle will frequently save lives if one heeds the warning. Once in, it is difficult to get out. Landing-fields are not yet provided in out-of-the-way places. But one can always fly back to a landing-field, and, if worse comes, it is better to have a wrecked machine than a wrecked machine plus broken bones.

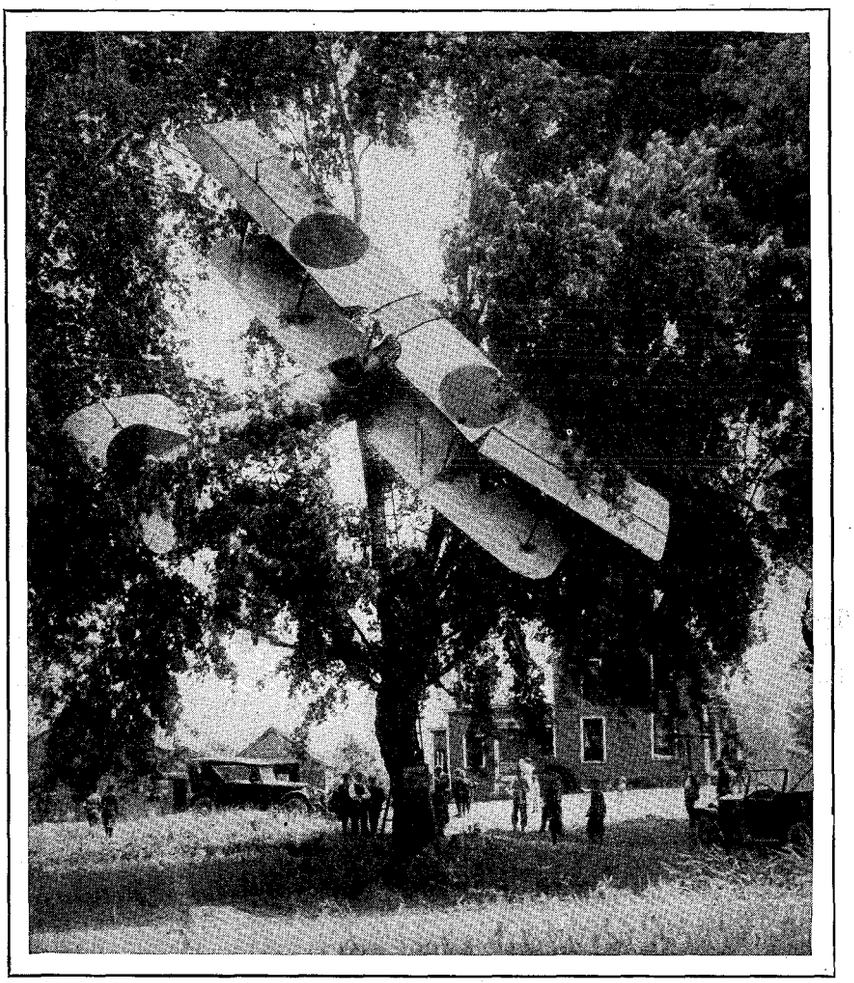
Lieutenant Plumb, who was one of the first to complete the transcontinental race between New York and San Francisco last fall, flew with a passenger through one of the most remarkable storms ever weathered by airplane in a flight he made from San Antonio to El Paso, Texas. His account of this flight is not only thrilling and interesting as a story of adventure, but it illustrates in no ordinary manner the actual strength of the airplane of to-day to withstand the severest buffeting of storms.

"On Friday, June 4, at 11:16 A.M.," began Lieutenant Plumb, "I left Kelly Field in a D.H. 4-B. (De Haviland two-seater machine, capable of 130 miles per hour) with Chauffeur Hoffman as passenger, in a flight to El Paso. I dodged a number of light rain storms in Beal County and Edwards County, but on the course half-way between Del Rio and Sanderson we encountered a severe storm with the rain concentration at three thousand feet altitude. It fell in great quantities, with much display of lightning.

IN THE CENTER OF A CYCLONE

"Upon observation, I noticed that the sky in all the northwest was of a very deep blue and very dark. It looked like a great storm sweeping down from the northwest. I soon encountered the first leg of this storm, which extended as far west as the Rio Grande and was moving southeast at the rate of twenty miles an hour. I swung below this leg, got under it, and soon saw Sanderson basking in the sunlight.

"Sanderson had been hit by this storm, for I saw the water standing in large pools on the airdrome. As Marfa was my next objective, I decided to push on without stopping. When about thirty miles ahead, I saw another leg of the big storm standing directly across my course. Straight in front of me was a gap in the blackness that looked about wide enough to drive two airplanes through, wing to wing.



Wide World Photos

"STUNT FLYING," ONE OF THE "TWO MINOR AND UNNECESSARY FACTORS OF FLYING" THAT ACCOUNT FOR MOST OF ITS DANGERS, DID THIS. THE PILOT TRIED TO FLY LOW ENOUGH TO BRING HIS PLANE WITHIN RANGE OF A CAMERA. HAPPILY, "STUNT FLYING IS BECOMING MORE AND MORE SHUNNED AND FROWNED UPON BY THE PEACE-TIME FLIER"

"We went through a light drizzle as we entered this gap, and then we entered an arena and witnessed a scene that I dare to say the human eye has never witnessed before. Inside the gap, which was some fifteen miles off my direct course, we found ourselves in the very heart and center of a cyclonic storm. Heavy black clouds hung restlessly below us at an altitude of one thousand feet.

"I was driving along among the mountains at the north end of the Santiago Range, which rises up into peaks of six thousand feet or more, known as the Elephant, Coinega, the Goat, etc. I could see their peaks extending up through the boiling, coiling masses of black clouds. I noticed that ahead and all around me the rain was pouring down heavily, with tremendous discharges of lightning all about us and above us.

"The air currents seemed to be circling. Then they began to boil, tossing the airplane about the heavens like a chip on rough water. Then I realized that the situation was becoming very hazardous, for I knew that I had but a little clearance above and between some of these high crags and mountains.

"Sometimes the summer air of Texas is very rough and bumpy above mountains and cities, but my present situation was nothing to be compared with those easy bumps. On one occasion the plane was thrown into a position literally a bank beyond the vertical. If this had happened a moment sooner, we would have been hurled against the wall of a mountain. But it happened just after we had emerged over a deep valley, where I was able to correct the stability of the plane after a fall of some five hundred feet. This brought us close to the rocks and brushwood below.

A LOFTY HELL-HOLE

"As the rain was closing in now on all sides and the cyclonic movement of the air was becoming more threatening, I decided to turn back and try to fight my way back through the gap of the mountains. But on passing between two mountains to reach the easternmost side of the circle, I was horror-stricken to find that the storm had welded together at the very gap through which I had come. Each part of the horizon now seemed as black as the rest. And this hell-hole was now closing up upon us like a writhing nest of mad serpents.

"I set everything ready for my final

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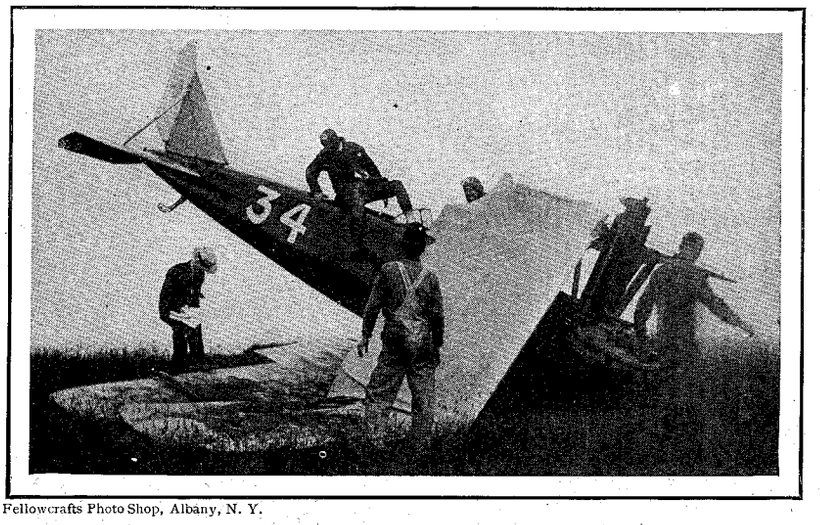

Fellowcrafts Photo Shop, Albany, N. Y.

NEITHER PILOT WAS HURT IN THIS CRASH AT ALBANY DURING THE NEW YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO RACE. IS FLYING DANGEROUS?

fight against the encompassing tempest. Opening the throttle full out and sticking up the nose of the airplane to its maximum climb, I shut my eyes and ears to the fury of the storm and thrust up toward the top of the eastern wall. Just before entering the dense blackness I cast one glance behind, I do not know why, to take a last look at my passenger. All I could see was the tip of his helmet. He was in a crouching position, realizing the danger we were facing, but compelled to leave our fate in my hands.

"The rainfall was terrific. It was so dense, in fact, that I could not make out the outer struts on the wings of the plane. It seemed an age that we flew blindly through this downpour, not knowing what instant we might crash into the side of one of the projecting peaks. Finally we emerged into a gray, heavy mist, which I recognized as light clouds hovering about the edges of the storm. But I knew the fight was not yet done, for we had yet to make our way through those twisting clouds below and find a landing-place.

"I have had thrills in landing a burning plane and in coming down with locked ailerons, but those were feeble in comparison with my last fight through the circling walls of that storm. We came out over the unmistakable Rio Grande at a point I judged to be at the southern end of the Santiago Mountains. I pushed northward and east up the Rio Grande to a point where the river turned east. There a glance to the north told me that the town of Sanderson was now in the center of the storm. I turned and made my way back to Del Rio, where we landed well ahead of the storm, after being out just ten minutes short of four hours. The next day, after making repairs, we flew on to El Paso at a conservative altitude, from where we could look down on the north edge of the rocky battle-grounds of the day before."

Is flying *dangerous?*

No, flying is not dangerous, though storms and cyclones over mountain-tops provide a source of danger for those seeking it. And if they come upon one unsought, the airplane can carry one away from danger more swiftly than can the steamship, motor car, or railway train.

—THAN HE THAT RULETH A CITY

BY RICHARD WELLING

LIEUTENANT FLEET NAVAL RESERVE

"I SUPPOSE you men think that I am going to keep after you, and penalize you for every little lapse of discipline.

"I see you coming late to drill, out of uniform, talking in drill, reading when on lookout duty, and returning late after liberty—in fact, doing your best to make this a slack-run post, and waiting for me to jump on you; doing your best to establish the old antagonism between the commanding officer or school-teacher and the naughty boys.

"Understand right now that I am going to do nothing of the kind. I have something better to do—something far more important than to play chief monitor while you break regulations every time my back is turned.

"Most of you are disgusted that you have not been sent abroad. You joined the Navy in order to go to sea, and you have been sent down to help run this naval base on shore duty. You don't believe it is very important, and you never have thought of taking charge of your own discipline and making a creditable showing.

"The fact is that you are *not* boys, and that you would every one of you dislike exceedingly to be associated with a post which disgraced the best naval standards.

"When you get your transfers to other duty, I don't propose that you shall look back upon this period as one of slackness and general mediocrity.

"You can have a lot more fun, besides doing your duty, if you will take charge of this matter of discipline yourselves.

"Show me you have the ideal, the ambition, and the imagination to realize and carry out the standards that must necessarily govern a post like this, and I will leave to you, through a committee of your own selection, all these contemptible matters which should be beneath the notice of grown men of your caliber in a National emergency such as this war.

"I don't care whether a committee of the whole or two or three separate committees take charge of this matter. The manner is unimportant. You have got to do the detective work, and you have got to recommend to me the punishments which you think suitable to meet each offense where not already provided for by U. S. N. regulations.

"In order to come within the military law I shall probably approve and order the punishments that you recommend. I pledge myself to nothing. I am merely offering a suggestion, and we ought soon to make each other's acquaintance on lines of manhood and cooperation. You all know that military standards take little account of democratic ideals, and we are here to sustain military standards *to the limit.* If there is an undercurrent of democratic good feeling, so much the better when I give my drill orders like a martinet."

GOOD RIDDANCE TO ONE KIND OF SERVICE

The above is the substance of a short talk that I had with my men as their commanding officer.

Although the post covered some two hundred and fifty square miles and several hundred men were stationed there, they were so scattered at outlying posts and stations that less than a hundred were at this camp.

They responded immediately to the

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suggestion. At first they selected a Committee of Seven of the best men in camp; subdivided the work into Mess, Camp Order, Lookout Duty, Drills, Liberty, Study, etc. Very soon they submitted a list of punishments which I approved in a general way. Shortly thereafter cases of neglect of duty occurred, and I was confronted with the old tendency of such committees to suggest punishments far too severe. In no case did it fall to me to stiffen the punishment. In several cases I lightened it. This put me in a position of befriending the men against their own Committee.

It was a pleasure to note absence of eye service. It was no longer taken for granted that I was looking around for irregularities. If I noticed them, as of course I did, I usually spoke to the man who had charge of that particular matter, and correction speedily followed.

The Committee showed positive genius for selecting a punishment that would "reach" the particular delinquent, and also a wonderful scent in discovering and running down an offender where I would have been helpless.

WHAT'S THE USE OF GRUMBLING?

An *esprit de corps* that did not exclude me developed rapidly, and the level of intercourse, especially between myself and the men, was visibly raised and dignified. Their imaginations got to work on schemes to improve the efficiency of the post. They were no longer a lot of slaves driven by me; they were self-respecting Americans driving themselves, and in constant touch with me as friend and chief adviser.

The whole problem of "squealing" or "tattling" disappeared from view. All hands were interested in seeing their own Committee vindicate itself.

After some months the same Committee, having been repeatedly elected, seemed to get a little out of touch with the majority of the men, and there was much grumbling, charging that the Committee was putting on airs. As it grew worse, one day two or three men asked me to show them the constitution or by-laws under which they were working. I replied I had never heard of any. Much surprised, they asked who had fixed the original number of the Committee. I told them they had themselves. It must be remembered that at this time, after more than a year, there had been many transfers and the majority of the original personnel had left camp. They asked whether there was anything to prevent the entire camp, through a committee of the whole, taking charge of discipline. I assured them it was entirely their affair, and the next thing I knew the entire camp had called for the resignations of the Committee, and after a long and stormy meeting reported its own recommendations of penalties for the current list of delinquents. I cannot say whether these were a little more or less strict than the action of the former Committee, but I saw no occasion to vary these penalties, and an amazing era of good feeling followed upon the action of the whole camp.

I predicted that the time consumed by this committee of the whole would be out of all proportion too great for the small matters involved, but the spirit of Athenian democracy was in the air, and the consciousness of political initiative quite fascinated them, so that it was several months before they appointed sub-committees.

The improvement in camp discipline was perhaps only one, if indeed the chief, gain from this self-government experiment. It may be questioned whether the release from contemptible details and the coincident dignifying of each man in his relation to his task was not a greater gain, for almost every man at one time or another offered some serious suggestion about the work in hand.

It is true that there were two or three outlaws in camp, unable to grasp the meaning of it all, but they were suffering from such serious mental and physical disabilities that they were almost solitary types, and too exceptional to impair the general result.

The experiment was interesting because of the endless series of suggestions it produced as to the way the lookout duty should be organized, the way the mess could be improved and cheapened, the drill elaborated, the liberty made more convenient, the target practice improved, the boat work made more thorough—in short, the way each individual man took pride in his work.

SUGAR-BOWLS AND SELF-GOVERNMENT

As usual in entering upon a system of self-government, at first the trivial matters received the gravest consideration—as if it were necessary to prove that if you treat human beings like infants or nursery charges their reactions will very largely conform to this low standard of arrested development.

It reminded one of the way the boys in a high school, when first granted a measure of self-government, began with a long and hotly debated resolution as to the method of filling the ink-wells.

These grown men in my camp argued long and eloquently as to the propriety of placing the sugar-bowls on the table or the awful alternative of serving coffee already sweetened.

But if their commanding officer could purchase one hundred per cent loyalty by turning over to them these details, surely the price was none too high.

The minutes of their meetings are full of the dreariest details, and they seemed to gloat over them as though idealized into symbols of liberty.

Rarely was any serious question of military or naval efficiency taken up in meeting. The men seemed to feel that discussion of the graver questions constituted a debt to be privately paid in a private conversation with the commanding officer. Doubtless in time this would have been different.

Mention might be made of one case of outrageous drunkenness. Seaman Reilly (we will call him) had permission to go to a neighboring dance, but he never got beyond the village saloon, from which he had to be carried "paralyzed" drunk. The Committee suggested that he be given a little extra duty and his liberty cut off for a brief period. This was the first punishment that seemed wholly inadequate, and with many misgivings the C. O. listened to assurances that Reilly was a mere boy and had no previous experience to guide him. The C. O. had judged him to be a rather loose individual who needed both curb rein and check rein, and the C. O. prided himself on being a good judge of men. Positively it was against the C. O.'s better judgment that the above mild punishment was approved; and as the sequel showed the Committee wholly correct, Reilly proving himself to be "one of the very best," the incident had a very humbling effect on the C. O.

NOT AN HONOR SYSTEM, THANK YOU

In conclusion, it should be pointed out that the system above described was in no sense an honor system. It was based on a forward-looking friendly attitude of co-operation between officer and men. The honor system starts off all wrong by admitting the warfare basis between governor and governed, and is primarily an agreement to abstain from acts of war in certain definite particulars.

The children say to the teacher: "You stop spying and exercising authority [*e. g.*, in an examination], and we'll meet you half-way and stop cheating. We give our word that we'll attend to catching and punishing any delinquents, but you in turn must leave us alone. We make no promises to stop horse-play and childish pranks in school generally. This armistice relates to cheating in examinations." Or if the honor system extends to conduct *throughout*, why continue to call it an honor system, and why maintain the presumption of hostility? To agree to forbear and abstain from doing something wrong is a bad start psychologically, and reminds one of the Confucian "Do not do unto others as you would not have others do unto you."

The only agreement I made with my men was that they should show that they had the proper ideal, and that they were in dead earnest in trying to realize it. From the start we co-operated as friends. If I had appointed the Committee or if I had insisted it must be made up of petty officers, it would have been a sham and a failure.

Of course it could not have been done with men incapable of being in-

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spired with an ideal which they really wished to live up to, and I did a good deal of talking with all the skill at my command and with as little preaching as possible about the pride a sailor takes in his work.

The so-called "problem of military discipline in a democracy" is no longer a problem under some such plan as that above described. Even if the men are merely interested in giving a good dramatization of perfect military conduct and of a mechanically perfect drill, they show a largeness of temper in putting up with harsh orders and restricted liberties just as citizens do in a town under martial law. They know it will not be so when the war is ended.

THE SUNKEN CITY

BY EDWARD DAVISON

Glitters no scale or any fin
Between these blind basaltic walls;
The broad weed waves about within
The water of the pillared halls.

And here the old crustaceans
Crawl patiently across the sand
With twisting eyes that turn askance,
And ugly pincers that expand.

Light's essence in the gloomy sea
Through opal strained and emerald
Tinges the spread anemone,
And pearls of milk and rings of gold.

But in this watery depth no more
Shall sunlight break the sunken dusk,
Nor vagrant beam of stars explore
The secrets of the city's husk.

And when the climbing tentacles
Of some sleep-swimming octopus
Disturb a ruined temple's bells
And set the deep sea clamorous,

The ships that ride a league above
Hear not those drowned chimes, nor know
That where their great propellers move
Atlantis lies a league below.

St. John's College, Cambridge, England.

WHAT THE PILGRIM FATHERS LEFT BEHIND THEM

BY SIR ARTHUR E. SHIPLEY, G.B.E., F.R.S., Sc.D.

ON this side of the Atlantic we are pretty well informed as to what the Pilgrim Fathers found on their arrival. It may be, however, worth while to consider for a time what they left behind them.

Much they abandoned certainly would not have been appreciated or even known to them. They were almost wholly plain country folk, used to husbandry and life on the land. They sought freedom in Holland, and found it, but not happiness. Still were "Abana and Pharpar, rivers of Damascus, better than all the waters of Israel." They agreed among themselves "how grievous it was to live from under the protection of the State of England," and "how like we were to lose our language, and our name, of English." And, since the England of James I would have none of them, save at a price they would not pay, they set out in quest of "some corner of a foreign field" which they might make "for ever England." One of the reasons why they left Holland after a ten years' sojourn was that in order to earn a living they were compelled to practice the arts of the factory. Only by intense mechanical and indoor labor and by the use of an intensive child labor were they able to get a bare living in Holland. Further, they wished to remain English folk and to be under the English King, though they were as anxious as anybody to put a quite considerable distance between themselves and His Majesty.

"ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF OUR PERIOD . . . MICHAEL . . . BECAME CZAR AND FOUNDED THE TRAGIC LINE OF ROMANOFFS"

Much that they left behind them was bad—perpetual strife between the countries of Europe; strife in the Church and between the Churches. Superstition was as rampant then as it is today, but then it was accompanied by far more cruelty. Under the Tudors the laws against witches were milder than in other countries; but under James I these laws were repealed, and he himself took an active part in the cruel and senseless persecution. "From Witches, Warlocks, and Wurricoes, an' evil Spirits an' a Things that gang bump i' the Nicht . . . Guid Lord deliver us," was a frequently repeated prayer from the Scottish Litany. On an average nearly a thousand men and women were annually done to death for alleged witchcraft in the first half of the seventeenth century.

The first fifth of this century (1600–20) in Europe was a period of intense interest in every form of human activity. At its beginning, Queen Elizabeth—like all the Tudor monarchs, most highly educated—was on the throne of England. She was succeeded in 1603 by James VI of Scotland and I of England—the most learned fool in Christendom. Robert Cecil was still chief adviser to the English crown. Henry IV, the first of the Bourbons, was on the throne of France, and before our period was complete Richelieu was taking command of the policies of Henry's comparatively insignificant son, Louis XIII. The last of the series of Medici Popes, Leo XI, sat in St. Peter's Chair in Rome.

POLITICS THEY LEFT BEHIND THEM

As usual, half the countries of Europe were more or less at war. England was fighting Ireland, which had the support of Spain, which had at Lisbon (1599) equipped a second Armada, turned to naught at its first sailing by a storm. The Poles were fighting Russia and had taken Moscow. About the middle of our period the first of the Romanoffs, Michael, son of Philaret, Patriarch of

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Moscow, became Czar and founded the unhappy and tragic line of Romanoffs. Spain was fighting for the Netherlands. The Thirty Years' War, which for three decades devastated Central Europe, was commenced in Bohemia by the act of the Bohemian nobles, led by Thurn. They had revolted and hurled the two Regents from a window of the palace at Prague in 1618. In the following year Maurice the Stadtholder, who was warring with the Holy Roman Empire (which, as somebody—probably Lord Bryce—has pointed out, was neither Holy, nor Roman, nor an Empire), was executing Barneveldt and imprisoning Grotius in the castle of Louvestein. The Hungarians were fighting and annexing first Transylvania and then Moldavia. Savoy was trying to annex Geneva. And so it all went on. Some of these incessant wars were due to the ambitions of the several rulers for more territory, some were due to religious antinomies, many owed their being to a combination of the two. One doubts if our Pilgrim Fathers, first at Amsterdam, then at Leyden, knew much about it all, or, if they knew, whether they cared. They had other things to think about.

From an Etching by Jacquemart

THE CELEBRATED PORTRAIT OF WILHEM VAN HEYTHUIJSEN, BY FRANS HALS, WHO WAS A YOUNG MAN WHILE THE PILGRIM FATHERS WERE ON THE SHADY SIDE OF THIRTY-TWO, BUT WAS PROBABLY UNKNOWN TO THEM

THEIR ENTERPRISING CONTEMPORARIES

It was a period of great commercial activity. In 1600, owing to the increase in the price of pepper by the Dutch, whose fault has ever been in "giving too little and asking too much," an association of London merchants with one hundred and twenty-five shareholders and a capital of £70,000 was formed for trading with the East Indies. The numerous Dutch companies trading in the East amalgamated two years later into the Dutch East Indian Company, and after ejecting the Portuguese from the Moluccas they monopolized the spice trade. Two years later Henry IV sent De Monts to colonize Acadia, and Annapolis, then called Port Royal, was founded. Champlain was exploring the western coast of North America. The following year the Barbadoes, "the first British colony," was taken by the British, but not "settled" until 1624, and in 1607 John Smith was starting a settlement at Jamestown in the south of Virginia. Many years later Captain John Smith, the hero of the Pocahontas story, offered his services to the Pilgrim Fathers, but they were declined, and it is with a certain complacency that the inveterate soldier of fortune tells us how "their humorous ignorances caused them for more than a year to endure a wonderful deal of misery with an infinite patience." In 1608 Champlain founded Quebec and began his protracted struggle with the Iroquois, and next year Paraguay was handed over by Spain to the Jesuits, who established there a theocracy based on communism. About the same time the Bermudas were annexed by the Virginia Company and a colony was first planted there in 1612. Champlain was in 1615 exploring Lake Huron, while the year before the United New Netherland Company, recently established in Holland, received territories at the mouth of the Hudson.

The intense desire to find a shorter way to China than that around the Cape was the cause of much exploration during our period. Henry Hudson made no less than four attempts to get round the north of America between the years 1607 and 1611, on the third of which he made his way one hundred and fifty miles up the river which bears his name. At the same time Champlain was coming down from the northern lakes—in fact, these two explorers approached within twenty leagues of each other. In 1610 he penetrated into Hudson Bay, at once his monument and his grave.

Some of these activities on the eastern shores of America may have been known to the leaders of the Pilgrim Fathers, but one doubts if they knew or would have cared to know about the great changes which were taking place in the Eastern World. The Manchu Tartars were invading China, and in the year of the Pilgrims' voyage proclaimed their independence of that country. The Sikhs were fighting a Holy War against the Mogul Emperors. The Dutch about the same time were buying the island of Goree and establishing Batavia in Java, and a British company was chartered to trade with West Africa and establish forts on the Gambia and the Gold Coast. In the East the Dutch had just obtained permission to trade with Japan, while the British at the same time were making a settlement at Surat, near Bombay, under the auspices of Sir Thomas Roe, Ambassador to Jehangin, the son of the great Mogul Emperor Akbar.

In 1616 the cultivation of tobacco was introduced into Virginia, probably much against James I's wishes, and three years later the first colonial Parliament, that of South Virginia, met at Jamestown. This was the first constitutional, free-elected parliament in America, and but for the fact that a similar, but naturally much smaller, institution had been established in the

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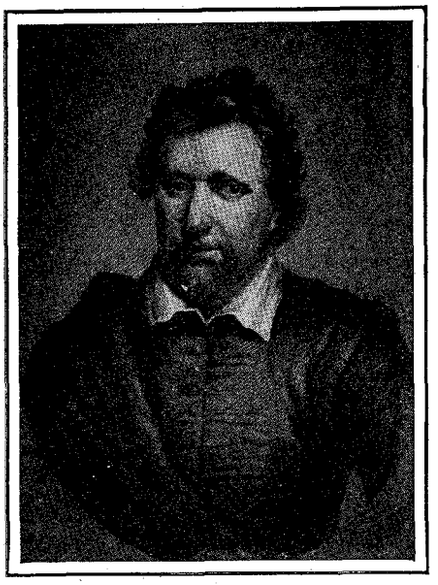


"BEN JONSON WAS . . . BEGINNING TO COMPOSE PLAYS AND MASQUES . . . WHICH REMAINED POPULAR . . . UNTIL THE PURITANS CLEARED ALL THIS SORT OF THING OUT OF THE COUNTRY"

Bermudas a few months before it would be reckoned second in point of time to the House of Commons in England. In the same year Negro slaves were brought to this "Plantation."

William Baffin a year or two later explored the great inlet afterwards called by his name. Later he went East, and is said to have been mate in a ship voyaging to Surat and Mocha. It is believed he was killed while helping the Persians to expel the Portuguese from Ormuz.

A distinguished Spanish explorer, Torres, in 1606 was sailing between New Guinea and Australia, through what we now call the Torres Straits. In 1614 Pietro della Valle was starting on his journey through Syria, Persia, and India.

THE ART THEY DIDN'T CARE FOR

The world was shrinking. The Pilgrim Fathers left behind them great heritages of art, literature, and science. They were nearly all of them young men, few of them on the "shady side" of thirty-two, and the twenty years at the beginning of the seventeenth century were the formative years of their lives. Still one doubts whether they had any real appreciation of even the Dutch and Flemish art which they can hardly have escaped seeing. Guido Reni, who died the same year as Galileo (1642), was painting in Rome, and Rubens had returned from his seven years' study in Italy, and had settled at Antwerp to become Court painter to the Archduke Albert. He completed his "Descent from the Cross" in 1612. Murillo and Rembrandt were born in our period, and Van Dyck, Goyen, and Frans Hals were young men. Inigo Jones was designing his magnificent palace at Whitehall after the manner of Palladio; only the banqueting hall was carried out. The most beautiful parts of the Schloss at Heidelberg, the Friedrichsbau, was completed in 1607; Velasquez was reaching the crowning point of his career, and was shortly to be asked to settle in Madrid and to accept the appointment of Court painter.

The first oratorio, composed by Cavaliere, was performed in the Oratory at Rome in 1600, and at the same time "Eurydice," the libretto by Rinuccini, the music by Peri, was performed at the marriage of Henry IV and Marie de Medici. From it came modern opera.

Ben Jonson was publishing his "Volpone," and beginning to compose plays and masques with music and scenery which remained popular at the Court until the Puritans cleared all this sort of thing out of the country.

Shakespeare's sonnets appeared without his sanction in 1609. "Hamlet," published seven years previously, was the first of his greater plays, the remainder of which were written in the nine succeeding years.

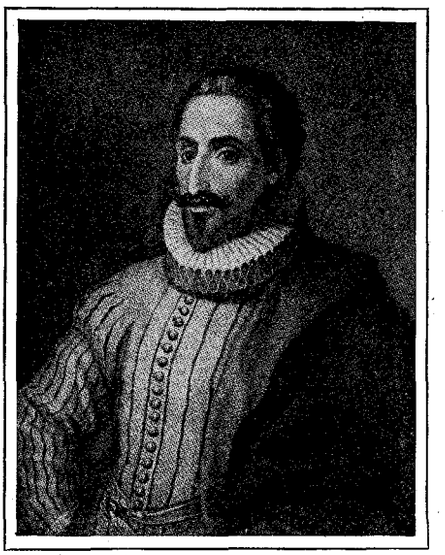
The two supreme glories of the English tongue are Mr. "William Shakespeare's comedies, histories, and tragedies" and the wonderful translation of the Bible ordered by King James I in the early part of our period. This was published in 1611, and has ever been known as the Authorized Version, which found its way to the hearts of the English people as no other book has ever done, and we may be sure it found its way to the hearts of the Pilgrim Fathers.

Milton at the time of the Pilgrim Fathers had just been painted by Cornelius Janssen as "a boy of ten." He made a pleasing picture of a serious-looking but charming boy.

Stow had just completed his Survey of London and Coke was issuing his Law Reports and Casaubon his Commentaries. "Don Quixote," the chief masterpiece of Cervantes—one of the great writers of all time—appeared within our period, and Lope de Vega was then publishing his pastoral novels and his poems. Calderon was born with the century.

The same year that Cervantes published his "Don Quixote" saw the birth of Francis Bacon's "Advancement of Learning," and his still greater "Novum Organum" was printed in the very year of the sailing of the Pilgrim Fathers. Harvey, who was working when Bacon was writing, said of him, "He writes philosophy like a Lord Chancellor." This perhaps is true, but his writings show him a man weak and pitiful in some respects, yet with an abiding hope, a sustained object in life, one who sought through evil days and in adverse conditions "for the glory of God and the relief of man's estate."

Captain John Smith was almost beginning American literature by the publication of the "True Relation of Virginia;" Donne, the melancholy and certainly morbid Dean of St. Paul's,



From a Spanish Print

CERVANTES, "ONE OF THE GREAT WRITERS OF ALL TIME," WHOSE MASTERPIECE, "DON QUIXOTE," "APPEARED WITHIN OUR PERIOD"

was publishing his "Anatomy of the World" and his "Satires;" Robert Burton was publishing his "Anatomy of Melancholy," which in later editions he greatly enlarged.

It was also the time for the establishment and inception of many learned and scientific societies and academies. In 1603 Cesi established the Academia dei Lincei in Rome, and four years later the Lutherans deserted Marburg in Hesse and founded in the same state a rival university at Giessen. The Ambrosian Library at Milan was started in 1609 by Cardinal Frederick Borromeo and Francis de Sales, who in 1608 had published his "Introduction to a Devout Life," and he and Madame Chantal founded in 1610 the female Order of the Visitation, modeled on the Ursulines, which spread with great rapidity and met with the Pope's approval. The establishment of the Fruchtbringende Geselschaft in Weimar on the lines of the Italian societies made literary circles in Germany popular. Madame de Rambouillet began to form a circle of litterateurs which dominated French taste for a generation. The Accademia della Crusca was issuing its Dictionary, and various experiments were being made with education.

But all these activities would have left the Pilgrim Fathers unmoved, for they were beyond the sphere of their vision.

SCIENCE FLOURISHED, BUT THEY DIDN'T KNOW IT

But great as were the first years of the seventeenth century in art and in literature, they were equally great in every branch of science. In 1613 the New River, still the source of much of London's water supply, was brought into the city by Sir Hugh Myddelton. That, at any rate, the Pilgrims would have appreciated and understood.

In 1600 Gilbert published his "De Magnete," the first considerable contri-

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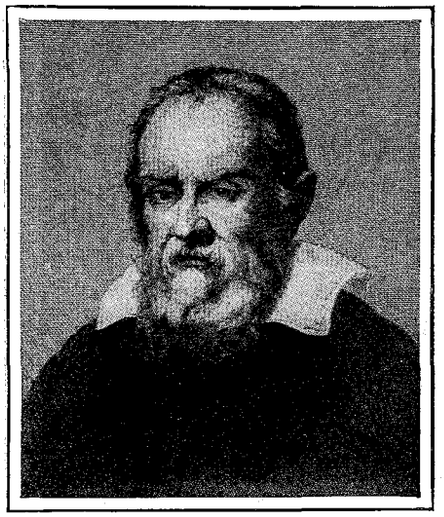


"GALILEO GOT INTO TROUBLE WITH THE CHURCH" WITH HIS THEORY THAT THE EARTH MOVED ROUND THE SUN

bution to British science since those made by Roger Bacon nearly four centuries before. Kircher invented the magic lantern, and the great Danish astronomer, Tycho Brahe, died in the first year of our century. Kepler (1571–1630) was explaining the structure of the eye and how images of objects are formed on the retina. He was also throwing much light on rainbows, tides, and the motion of the planets. In 1608 Lippersheim, about whom little or nothing seems to be known, invented the telescope, and the next year either Galileo or Joannides or both invented the microscope. There are very few clear-cut inventions in the world; most are the result of successful efforts of many inventors striving after a common end. The telescope was greatly improved by Jansen, a Dutch spectacle-maker, and by Galileo, who applied it to astronomy; for the first time the four satellites of Jupiter, the mountains in the moon, Saturn's rings, sun spots, and the various phases of Venus were seen by the human eye. Galileo determined the period of the revolution of the sun on its axis and confirmed his faith in the Copernican system, which was indeed adopted by the learned of the time, although the world at large accepted the Ptolemaic system—a system which, as a schoolmaster, Milton taught. Mark Pattison has pointed out that these two systems "confront each other" in Milton's poems in much the same relative position which they occupied in the mind of the public. The ordinary, habitual mode of speaking of celestial phenomena is Ptolemaic; the conscious or doctrinal exposition of the same phenomena is Copernican. As is well known, Galileo got into trouble with the Church, which, after all, did not treat him very harshly. The Pope had to take official cognizance of the heresy as Pope; but he seems to have been a kindly old gentleman—at any rate, according to the story which relates that when Galileo told him the earth moved round the sun, he replied, "That is all very well, but what are you going to do about it?" However, this may be as apocryphal as the classical words put in the astronomer's mouth on the occasion of his recantation before the Inquisitor in the Church of Santa Maria sopra Minerva: "*E pur si muove.*"

Napier, of Merchiston, had made known his discovery of logarithms and his friend Briggs published the first tables in 1617. A few years later the slide rule, which to-day plays a great part in physical and engineering science, was invented by Edmund Gunter. Algebra was being written in the notation we still employ, and decimals with their "damned little dots," as Lord Randolph Churchill described them, were coming into use. At the end of our period Drebbel constructed a thermometer, employing spirits of wine in his bulb, and Bacon was suggesting that heat might be a form of motion. About the same time a certain Dutchman named Snell discovered the law of refraction of light and calculated its index for water and other substances.

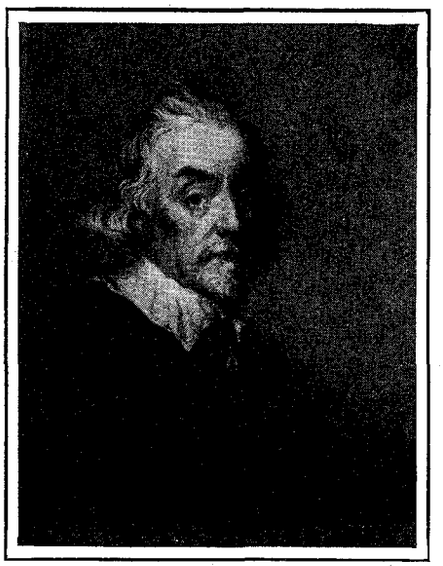
ONE DOCTRINE THAT DID NOT TROUBLE THEM

On the biological side great discoveries were being made. Fabricius in 1603 discovered and described the valves in the veins, and nineteen years later Assellius was for the first time describing the lacteal system. But most important of all, before the end of our period Harvey was lecturing in St. Bartholomew's Hospital on his discovery of the circulation of the blood. Harvey, "the little choleric man," as Aubrey calls him, was educated at Cambridge and at Padua, and was in his thirty-eighth year when, in his lectures on anatomy, he expounded his new doctrine of the circulation of the blood to the College of Physicians, although his *Exercitatio* on this subject did not appear till 1628. His notes for the lectures are now in the British Museum. He was physician to Charles I, and it is on record how, during the battle of Edgehill, he looked after the young princes as he sat reading a book under a hedge a little removed from the fight.

In the chain of evidence of his convincing demonstration of the circulation of the blood, one link, to be supplied only by the invention of the compound microscope, was missing. This, the discovery of the capillaries, was due to Malpighi, who was among the earliest anatomists to apply the compound microscope to animal tissues. Still, as Dryden has it—

The circling streams once thought but pools of blood
(Whether life's food or the body's food),
From dark oblivion Harvey's name shall save.

Harvey was happy in two respects as regards his discovery. It was, in the



DR. WILLIAM HARVEY, "THE LITTLE CHOLERIC MAN," HAD "EXPOUNDED HIS NEW DOCTRINE OF THE CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD"

main and especially in England, recognized as proved in his own lifetime, and, again, no one of credit claimed or asserted the claims of others to priority. In research all inquirers stand on steps others have built up; but in this, the most important of single contributions to physiology, the credit is Harvey's and almost Harvey's alone. Cowley, a man of wide culture, wrote an "Ode on Harvey," in which his achievement was contrasted with a failing common to scientific men of his own time, and, so far as we can see, of all time:

Harvey sought for Truth in Truth's own Book
The Creatures, which by God Himself was writ;
And wisely thought 'twas fit,
Not to read Comments only upon it,
But on th' original itself to look.
Methinks in Arts' great Circle, others stand
Lock't up together, Hand in Hand.
Every one leads as he is led
The same bare path they tread,
A Dance like Fairies a Fantastick round,
But neither change their motion, nor their ground;
Had *Harvey* to this Road confin'd his wit,
His noble Circle of the Blood had been untrodden yet.

As we have seen, the Pilgrim Fathers left all these things behind them; "the rumors and the marching and the strife;" unparalleled developments in science, in literature, and in art. It is more than probable that they knew not what they left. Much of the activity of the first twenty years of the seventeenth century was taken up with religious and civil controversies and contentions; to these we have not alluded, for the Pilgrim Fathers did not leave these behind—they took them with them.

For many of the facts and dates in the above article I am indebted to "Annals of Politics and Culture," by G. P. Gooch, M.A., Cambridge University Press, 1901.

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PICTURES FROM OUTLOOK READERS

(See offer on page 484)

SPINNING SILK THREAD FROM THE COCOON IN SYRIA

The village women of Syria often spin both silk and wool as they walk along the streets. "She layeth her hands to the spindle, and her hands hold the distaff" (Prov. xxxi. 19). The smooth wooden pin is the "spindle," and it fits into a cap shaped like a mushroom, which is the "distaff." Photograph was taken in Abeih, Mount Lebanon

From Miss Julia A. Carpenter, Salem, N. J.

From Mary S. Williams, Lyons, N. Y.

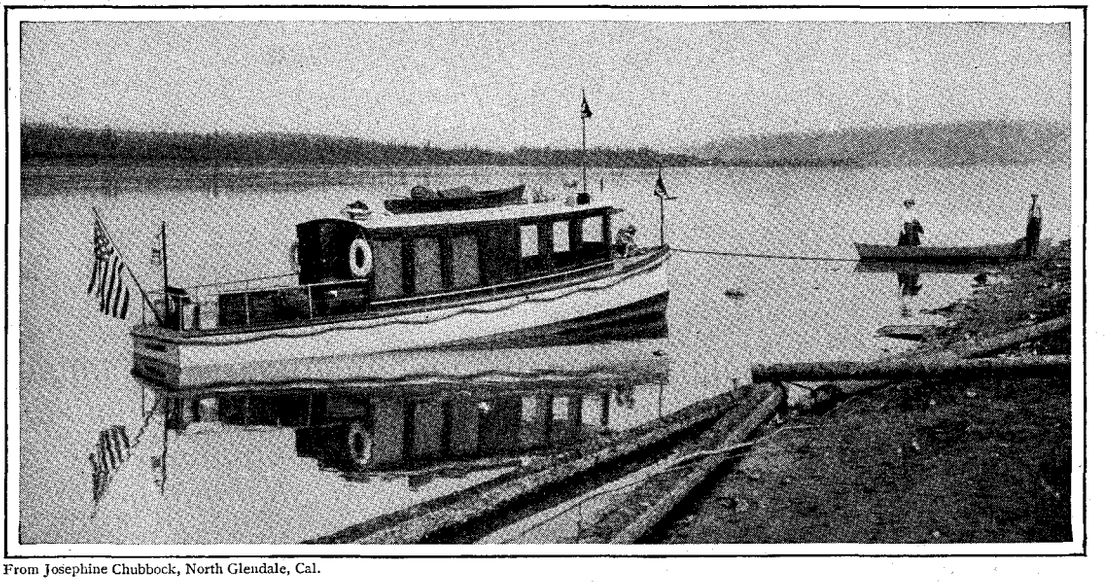
A BROOM PEDDLER IN THE ISLAND OF JAMAICA

A trip through the picturesque island of Jamaica yields many interesting photographic spoils in records of scenery and people. The stalwart, upstanding, good-natured, barefooted broom peddler here shown, with her wares balanced on her head, is a fair specimen of her kind. At the right is part of a typical village house of the humbler sort

From Ilda Perry, Houlton, Maine

A FRENCH CANADIAN COMMUNITY OVEN

This cone-shaped structure is used by French Canadian women to bake bread. A fire is built inside and the stone heated, then the ashes are removed and the dough is placed inside and baked. These ovens are built alongside the road so that several families may have the use of one oven



From Josephine Chubbock, North Glendale, Cal.

THE LATE ARCHDEACON STUCK'S BOAT

Here is a snapshot of the Pelican, the boat used by the late Archdeacon Stuck in his visits to the mission stations of the Episcopal Church located along the Yukon and its tributaries, and to all the natives along the same rivers. This view was taken at Rampart, Alaska, about seventy-five miles south of the Arctic Circle, on the Yukon, where is located one of the agricultural experiment stations of our Government

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THE BOOK TABLE: DEVOTED TO BOOKS AND THEIR MAKERS

THE CRITIC'S CADENZA[1]

BY LLOYD R. MORRIS

"THE liberal soul," remarked a scribe wise in his generation, "shall be made fat." Was it merely his self-recorded "vice of allusiveness" which made James Huneker filch a line from Walt Whitman for the *motif* of his avowals? Or is there a subtle malice in his quotation of Walt's declaration: "I find no sweeter fat than sticks to my own bones"—a deliberate recognition of the validity and insidiousness of a philosophy which would lead us to spiritual cannibalism while counseling us to stew in our own intellectual juice? Who can tell? But even so caloric a diet would not dismay the redoubtable Huneker, a coruscating spirit who has long partaken of the fruit of strange cultures. Indeed, it has not, as his two stout volumes testify; he has made another excursion, and has returned with a cargo innocent of ivory and apes, but containing here and there the brilliant plumage of a peacock. For at last this gayly agile Proteus of interpretation has explored the adipose tissue of literature with the scalpel of his wit—he is too practiced a trencherman to use the truncheon—and has brought out an amazing portion of baked meats.

In short, he has written his autobiography.

Rather, these two volumes might be termed the record of his conscious revelation. Mr. Huneker is too delicate an interpreter of personality and mood not to realize what a less apprehending critic might suspect, that he had already written his autobiography in his earlier books. How could it be otherwise in the case of so personal a talent as his—a talent of which the quintessence lies in his own kaleidoscopic perceptions? But "Steeplejack" is none the less autobiography in a very special sense. In it Mr. Huneker has turned the light of his interpretative insight into the process of his own interpretation, and the reader, who is the gainer by this double mirroring of the spirit, receives a crystal liquid of no doubtful distillation. "Why shouldn't a steeplejack make avowals?" asks Mr. Huneker. And he observes: "It is a dangerous occupation, and, oddly enough, one in which the higher you mount the lower you fall, socially. Yet a steeplejack, humble as is his calling, may be a dreamer of daring dreams, a poet, even a hero. I, who write these words, am no poet, but I have been a steeplejack. I have climbed to the very top of many steeples the world over, and dreamed like the rest of my fellow-beings the dreams that accompany the promenade of pure blood through young arteries, and now, after a half-century, I shall report these dreams and their awakenings; for the difference between the dream-world and what we are pleased to call reality is something which no poet, philosopher, or psychologist has yet explained. . . . I dream, therefore I am, might be the formula of a second Descartes. And who enjoys loftier dreams than a steeplejack? But alas! he must always return to earth, else perish aloft from the cold."

It is in the chronicle of Mr. Huneker's spiritual calisthenics on the steeple of experience that the reader of these volumes will find his richest fare. For all his avowed belief in the efficacy of the individual's consumption of his own corpulence, Mr. Huneker has burned up a large share of whatever adipose tissue may have blunted the edge of his emotions or dulled the fine contact of his intellect in drawing himself up and down the steeple with an infinite variety of ropes. And it is precisely his practiced mastery of these many ropes, his facile manipulation of them in the high winds of many arts, which has

Courtesy of Charles Scribner's Sons

given him his authority as an interpreter, the poise, the vivid personality, the keen penetration, which mark his contribution to our contemporary criticism. The character of his avowals is best indicated by himself: "It is the story of an unquiet soul who voyaged from city to city, country to country, in search of something, he knew not what. The golden grapes of desire were never plucked, the marvelous mirage of the Seven Arts never overtaken, the antique and beautiful porches of philosophy, the solemn temples of religion never penetrated. Life has been the Barmecide's feast to me—you remember the 'Arabian Nights'—no sooner did I covet a rare dish than fate whisked it out of my reach. I love painting and sculpture. I may only look but never own either pictures or marbles. I would fain be a pianist, a composer of music. I am neither. Nor a poet. Nor a novelist, actor, playwright. I have written of many things, from architecture to zoölogy, without grasping their inner substance. I am Jack of the Seven Arts. A steeplejack of the arts. An egoist who is not ashamed to avow it."

A mild appraisal, perhaps, and yet Mr. Huneker has projected into it the most important elements of his equipment as a critic—his innate egoism and his catholicity of interest. In a less ebullient individuality the cultivation of the ego would make for boredom; in the case of Mr. Huneker a conscious and concentrated development of personality has enriched our insight into contemporary peregrinations of the spirit. For Mr. Huneker's ego has expanded by incremental accretion, and, being a journalist, every new contact of his sensitive perceptive apparatus has been so much grist to his critical mill. Of his catholicity of interest much could be said; as a journalist he was called upon to deal with music, painting, the drama, architecture, literature—he has run the gamut of the seven arts frequently and escaped unscathed. At bottom it is perhaps his relentless cultivation of his own reactions which has led him to savor the sensations of many strange enterprises of the spirit; as wholesome a springboard for intellectual curiosity as any other, and, in his own case, certainly as valuable. "A critic," he tells us, "should confess his limitations, draw up at the beginning of a book a formal scenario of his temperament, prejudices, his likes and dislikes." Fortunately, few critics have found it expedient to follow consciously so heroic a method—excepting George Bernard Shaw, who once was paid for writing criticism—and have thus spared readers the purgatory of perpetual prefaces. The accomplished work of any writer is usually a sufficient indication of his limitations, and probably not even Mr. Huneker will escape being appraised by posterity in the light of his published books. So that while his reminiscences have some value as indicating the atmosphere of his writing, painting in, as it were, the elements of his spiritual landscape, they are chiefly notable for those qualities for which Mr. Huneker's other and previous work is remarkable, and they are the more pungent since in this instance Mr. Huneker is interpreting himself in the light of his own personality, playing a cadenza to the theme and variations of his experience of life and art.

The spiritual scenario which Mr. Huneker promises us is scrupulously set forth in a full-flavored chapter entitled "Eternity and the Town Pump." (Parenthetically, it may be observed that perhaps no writer of English prose since De Quincey has evinced so brilliant a talent in the invention of titles as has Mr. Huneker.) He conceives himself as essentially affirmative in his reactions. "Out of the hodgepodge which I call my life I had to distill some sort of philosophy," he tells us. "I was never an agnostic. I always believed in something, somewhere, somewhen—as Emerson has it. In fact, I believe, and still believe, in everything. I am a 'Yes-Sayer' to life. Any extravagance but the denial of reality. The 'vicar of hell' is he who teaches the negation of things. Man is a vertical animal. True. But he is also mobile, an animal that adapts. Because of his numerous aptitudes he is differentiated from his fellow-animals. His 'fall' was when he went on all-fours and worshiped ignoble sticks and stones as gods. The gesture was well meant, but the attitude undignified. It was a throwback to the anthropoids. It savored of a return to animalism. Yet it is better to be a polytheist than an atheist. The gods are ever moving through the

[1] "Steeplejack." By James Gibbons Huneker. 2 vols. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

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heavens to remoter constellations. Nothing endures but mobility, changeless change. Nevertheless we speak of stability, permanence, immortality, the absolute when nature abhors an absolute. The Eternal Return is now, it is the eternal recommencement."

In that brief quotation we have the essence of Huneker; the undimmed youth of spirit, the pragmatic philosophy of criticism, the cultivated and sophisticated temper of emotions and intellect, which have made it possible for him to reproduce vividly the heightened sensations awakened by fluent experience. Superficially, perhaps, the formula may appear a facile one. But the formula itself is nothing. What peculiarly distinguishes Mr. Huneker as a critic is the finely sensitive quality of his perceptions; even intellectually he is our most delicately emotional critic. A subtly fused temperament, as responsive, spiritually, to sensory stimulus as the violin string to the bow of a Kreisler. And with an equivalent capacity for harmonics.

Mr. Huneker, with Whitman, finds his own fat sweetest. The reader of his reminiscences will echo Cæsar's words: "Let me have men about me that are fat."

THE NEW BOOKS

FICTION

Hearts of Three. By Jack London. The Macmillan Company, New York.

A posthumous story by Jack London, in which descendants of the famous pirate, Sir Henry Morgan, engage in a rival hunt for his treasure buried somewhere in the South Sea Islands. The idea of the tale is bold and its execution is spirited.

Little Warrior (The). By Pelham Grenville Wodehouse. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

As in Mr. Wodehouse's "A Damsel in Distress," this amusing tale affords a laughable contrast between English and American up-to-date slang. There is also an enjoyable glimpse of American stage life behind the scenes. The tale is capital burlesque with a warm touch of human nature.

Mary Wollaston. By Henry Kitchell Webster. The Bobbs-Merrill Company, New York.

In the life of Mary, we are told, there is a clash between fastidious honesty and ruthless sentimentalism. Her human sympathy leads her into a strangely casual lapse from virtue, but in time she comes to love and be loved by an original genius who understands her nature. The novel is a social study on rather a large scale. It deals much with musical things and people and has a good deal of subtlety.

Summons (The). By A. E. W. Mason. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

Mr. Mason, here as always, has an exciting and unusual story to unfold. This novel is hardly the equal of the "Four Feathers" or "The Broken Road," for the author attempts to mingle a not very successful humorous vein with his natural plot-and-action type of fiction writing. It is good to see Mr. Mason back in the publishing field after a long absence.

BOOKS FOR YOUNG FOLKS

Book of Boyhoods (A). Chaucer to MacDowell. By Eugénie M. Fryer. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York.

An attempt to reconstruct the boyhood of famous men. This is a difficult job at best, and the average boy probably will balk at some of these biographies. "Bookish" children, however, will find enjoyment in the carefully wrought characterizations and ingeniously varied presentations of soldiers, explorers, poets, and statesmen.

Book of Bravery (The). Third Series. By Henry W. Lanier. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

Boys and older people too will find excitement and something more in these stories of adventure in which men and women "made good." The brave ones told of range from cowboys to missionaries, the scenes from New York to Omdurman, and the themes from plain fighting to struggles involving mainly moral courage.

America First. By Lawton B. Evans. Illustrated. The Milton Bradley Company, Springfield, Massachusetts.

These stories of brave men and great deeds from the days of John Smith to those of Sergeant York will be read with eager interest by children who have learned that no stories are more wonderful than true ones.

Fourth Down. By Ralph Henry Barbour. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

Quarter-Back Bates. By Ralph Henry Barbour. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

The football season would be incomplete without at least one school football story from Mr. Barbour. This year we have two. "Fourth Down" is a new tale of the boys at Yardley, and not only football play but the development of character under stress are brought out with all the writer's usual graphic ability.

"Quarter-Back Bates" is equally exciting and deals with the adventures of Dick Bates in the famous Parkinson prep school. Of course he makes the team, but only after struggles and by much pertinacity.

ESSAYS AND CRITICISM

Connecticut Wits (The), and Other Essays. By Henry A. Beers. The Yale University Press, New Haven.

Scholarship and humor are admirably blended in these essays by a veteran teacher and writer of literature. They follow some of the curious and little-known byways of authorship and literary history.

Points of Friction. By Agnes Repplier, Litt.D. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.

A halfscore of the delightfully keen-witted and observant papers which Miss Repplier is kind enough to write from time to time for the enjoyment of appreciative readers. They are always welcome and invariably worth while. Particularly, we like that on "Dead Authors," deprecating "the recent determined intrusion of spirits into authorship."

Talks to Writers. By Lafcadio Hearn. Selected and Edited with Introduction by John Erskine, Ph.D. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

Chapters from the lectures which Hearn gave at the University of Tokyo during his residence in Japan. There is real suggestiveness and stimulation in these dissertations, though Hearn himself said, "No books yet exist that will teach you literary work, which will teach you the real secrets of literary composition." Some day he hoped there might be such books. The assiduous student may find this to be one of them.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION

Among the Ibos of Nigeria. By G. T. Basden, M.A., F.R.G.S. Illustrated. The J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia.

People who like books about Africa, but look askance at them when they are written by missionaries, would do well to read this book. It is by a missionary of wide experience, rare open-mindedness, and a real gift of observation. He makes no pretension to literary excellence, but has made a book that is entertaining as well as valuable ethnologically.

Glimpses of South America. By F. A. Sherwood. Illustrated. The Century Company, New York.

A wide-awake business man here gives his impressions of South America. They are vivid, readable, and comprehensive. The chapters are short and the book is abundantly illustrated.

In the Tracks of the Trades. By Lewis R. Freeman. Illustrated. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

The voyage in the South Seas here described was much less eventful in the way of mishaps than Jack London's trip in the Snark, which apparently started the fashion both for voyages to and books about the fascinating islands of those distant waters. Mr. Freeman sailed 13,500 miles "without accident or serious trouble." He has made a very readable book about his adventures; his photographs deserve better printing.

Old Cape Cod. By Mary Rogers Bangs. Illustrated. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.

The author has delved to good purpose in the forgotten lore of the Cape, and has made a book replete with the flavor of the old days. Good stories of pirates, Indians, and sea captains make the book lively reading.

WAR BOOKS

Peace Tangle (The). By John Foster Bass. The Macmillan Company, New York.

This is a far more comprehensive book than the recently published volumes by Mr. Keynes and Mr. Baruch on the present international situation. We know of no better volume to commend either to the man in the street or to the serious student—to the latter the book's value is doubled by the inclusion of up-to-date maps and a notably adequate index. In his Introduction the author tells us that his chapters were hastily written. They bear little evidence of it. In any event, the matter reveals a keen observation, a rich experience, and a ripe maturity of judgment. Mr. Bass traces recent diplomatic history from the secret treaties entered into by various nations through the Paris Peace Conference and the subsequent period. He devotes special chapters to conditions in Germany, France, Italy, Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Russia, the Balkans, and Turkey.

Particular interest attaches to the comment on the League of Nations. The author reproaches President Wilson with having "made a great mistake in fighting to tie the League to the Treaties," and adds: "The only bright light in the present situation is that the League on all vital matters has given place to the Allied governments-in-council composed of their Prime Ministers. They have no limitation on their power." The present moment, affirms Mr. Bass, would have been more favorable to the creation of the League. The League should be managed, he says, by "really elected legislators from each country." America should not enter it at all except with broad reservations, chiefly concerning Article X. The fact that we have remained outside the League makes our position all the stronger, he declares, "as a disinterested negotiator in the new Europe." Above all, our efforts should now be to change the League's character from a political to a judicial and economic body.

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FIRST *in* Owners' Records *of*

ONE hundred thousand miles is ordinary performance for a White Truck. Some have seen half a million miles of active service. Many have rounded out 200,000 and 300,000 miles, still doing a full day's work.

Spread over such mileages, the purchase price of a White Truck is a small item indeed in the cost of transportation. Earning power continues long after the investment is written off the books.

Following is a list of owners' records which have come to our attention. There are probably many others. The list includes the names of owners and the number of their White Trucks that have gone 100,000 miles and more.

100,000 TO 150,000 MILES

Abraham & Straus	4	R. E. Cobb Co.	1	Hardy Furniture Co.	2	A. J. McCarty	1
Acme Cash Stores	1	Cody Transportation Co.	1	Hansen Motor Trucking Co.	1	McCreery & Co.	1
Adams & Piggott	2	Cohen Bros.	1	Harris & Mowry Co.	1	Dorman McFaddin	1
Addison Auto Bus Co.	2	John Collins	1	Jesse B. Hart & Bro.	1	McMahon Brothers	1
Akers & Harpham Co.	2	John D. Coneau	1	Louis Hartman & Sons	1	McMahon Transportation Co.	6
R. T. Allen & Bros.	1	Conrad-Baisch-Kroehle Co.	2	Haverty Furniture Co.	3	R. A. McWhirr Co.	1
American Stores Co.	1	Criss Bros.	1	J. Clark Helms	1	Madary's Planing Mill, Inc.	1
S. M. Anderton	1	Crystal Spring Water Co.	1	Herrmann & Grace Co.	1	Mandel Bros.	14
Andre & Andre	1	Culmerville Auto Transit Co.	1	Hession, Florist	1	Marathon Auto Drayage Co.	1
Andrews & Horigan	1	W. J. Daly Co.	2	Higbee Co.	1	Marsh-Murdoch Coal Co.	1
Anthony Bros.	3	Davis Furniture Co.	1	Highland Motor Transfer Co.	1	The May Co.	1
John Arata & Son	1	Denver & Pueblo Construction Co.	1	Highway Transit Co.	1	May & Co.	1
Joseph R. Arbiter Co.	1	Frank J. Derry	1	R. A. Hilborn	1	Henry P. Mayer Music House	1
Atlantic Ice & Coal Corp	15	Diamond Spring Brewery	1	Holder Coal Co.	1	John Meckes Sons Co.	2
Atlantic Refining Co.	5	August Doemling	1	Holm & Olson	1	Merchants Biscuit Co.	1
Christian Atz	1	Dorchester & Rose	1	Horstmeyer's Grocery	1	Mesaba Transportation Co.	6
Bakersfield Truck Co.	1	Downes Lumber Co.	1	M. L. Hullett	1	Michaud Bros., Inc.	3
A. L. Bartlett Co.	1	Duncan & Goodell	1	Hursen Undertaker, Inc.	1	Michigan Seating Co.	1
F. X. Baumert	1	F. B. DuPree	1	Independent School District No. 51	1	Julius Miske	1
Bekins Van & Storage Co.	1	Duquesne Transfer Co.	2	Interstate Auto & Supply Co.	1	J. E. Monahan	1
Benicia & Vallejo Stage Line	2	East Ohio Gas Co.	1	Interurban Auto Car Co.	1	Moore Transfer Co.	1
Bellevue & Allied Hospitals	1	T. Eaton Co., Ltd.	3	I. M. Iralson & Son	1	Moore-Handley Hardware Co.	1
Bergner Plumbing, Heat. & Sup. Co.	2	Chas. F. Eggers Lumber Co.	3	Jackson's Express & Van Co.	1	Henry Morgan & Co., Ltd.	1
Billow Undertaking Co.	3	C. R. Elder	1	W. K. Jeffries	1	Morrison-Skinner Co.	1
Block & Kuhl Co.	1	L. E. Elliott	1	Johnson Educator Food Co.	1	Motor Transit Co.	1
J. B. Blood Co.	1	Emerick's Motor Bus Line Co.	6	Johnson's Express Co.	1	Motor Transportation Co., Inc.	1
Louis H. Bolce Co.	2	Emerson Piano House	1	Jones Store Co.	1	Mountain Auto Line	1
Booneville Bottling Works	1	Factory Oil Co.	2	J. G. Justis Co.	1	Timothy Murphy	1
Boston Fresh Tripe Co.	1	Marshall Field & Co.	7	Kee & Chapell Dairy Co.	2	Murta Appleton & Co.	1
Boston Furniture Co.	1	Field & Poorman	2	Edward Kelly	2	National Plumbing & Heat. Sup. Co.	2
Bradford Baking Co.	17	Fleming Bros.	1	Kelly-Springfield Tire Co.	1	National Shawmut Bank of Boston	1
Albert A. Brager	1	Florida Motor Transportation Co.	18	Kimberly-Clark Co.	1	Nelson Farm	1
Bra-Nola Co.	1	Flynn-Froelk Co.	1	George C. Kirkhope	1	New Bedford Dry Goods Co.	1
Geo. M. Brice	1	W. U. Fogwill	1	W. H. Kistler Stationery Co.	1	A. J. Norris	1
Eugene W. Bronecki	1	Fort Valley Coca Cola Bottling Co.	1	Knickerbocker Storage Co.	1	North St. Paul Casket Co.	1
Buffalo Plumbing Supply Co.	1	Alexander Fowler	1	Knoble Bros.	1	Norwich Motor & Machine Co.	1
Bullock's	5	R. J. Francis Moving Co.	2	P. C. Knowlton & Co.	1	Town of Norwood	1
City of Butte	1	Frank Franklin	1	G. W. Koehler Co.	1	V. G. Nottoli	1
W. L. Byrnes, Inc.	1	W. F. Frederick Piano Co.	2	Kohlberg Bros.	1	O'Neill & Co.	2
Caine-Grimshaw Co.	1	Fries & Schuele Co.	1	S. Kohn & Sons Co.	1	Orchard & Wilhelm	1
California Ice Co.	1	Fullington Auto Bus Co.	1	Kraus Heating & Plumbing Co.	1	Ott Hardware Company	1
Canton Provision Co.	1	Chas. Gaffney	4	J. S. Kroschewsky	1	Oxford Dye Works	1
H. C. Capwell Co., Inc.	2	Gazette Printing Co., Ltd.	1	Theodor Kundtz Co.	4	Pacific Baking Co.	1
Carbon Coal Co.	1	General Baking Co.	1	F. Landon Cartage Co.	1	Pacific Fruit & Produce Co.	2
J. B. Carr Biscuit Co.	1	Gifford's Express	1	S. Laskau	1	E. F. Pahl Co.	1
Carter-Mullaly Transfer Co.	1	Gimbel Bros.	25	Lee Bros. Furniture Co.	1	Palais Royal	1
M. Catalano & Sons	1	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	2	E. Lehnhardt Estate	2	G. E. Patteson & Co.	1
Central Paper Co.	1	Grady Hospital	2	Lexington Dry Goods Co.	3	Pearson Paper Box Co.	1
Chandler & Rudd Co.	5	A. Graham & Son	2	City of Lincoln Police Dept.	1	Pelletier Co.	1
City Coal Co.	1	Grand Rapids Lumber Co.	1	City of Los Angeles Police Dept.	1	People's Store Co.	2
City Ice Co.	1	Greenfield Electric Light & Power Co.	1	Los Angeles Gas & Elect. Corp.	1	Perkinswood Transportation Co.	1
City of Cleveland, Police Dept.	3	Greenfield Transfer Co.	1	Walter M. Lowney Co.	1	Perrett & Glenny	2
Cleveland Burial Case Co.	2	B. E. Grover	1	J. B. Lukens	1	Pierson Engineering & Constr. Co.	1
Cleveland Provision Co.	7	Gulf Refining Co.	1	E. B. McAlister & Co.	1	Postum Cereal Co.	1
Clover Leaf Dairy Co.	2	Fred Gunther Co.	1	Peter McCabe	2	Portland Damascus Milk Co.	1

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MILEAGE

100,000 Miles *and* More

W. E. Prouty	1	C. Schmidt & Sons Brewing Co.	1	Stevens Hardware Co.	1	M. Weiland	1
Puro Ice Cream Co.	1	Schulze Baking Co.	19	Stewart Taxi-Service Co.	18	Weinacker Ice & Fuel Co.	1
Ramos Bros.	1	Schuneman & Evans	1	Strouss-Hirshberg Co.	1	William Weller	1
Caradoc Rees	1	Schuster & Gormely	1	Sturgis Jones Last Co.	1	M. F. Westergren, Inc.	1
Reichman-Crosby Co.	2	Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney	1	Telling-Belle Vernon Co.	2	West. Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.	1
A. W. Reiser & Co.	1	Shaw Transfer Co.	1	A. C. Titus & Co., Inc.	1	Western Grocers, Ltd.	1
Reliable Furniture Co.	1	Shenberg & Rubinoff	1	Tuolumne Lumber Co.	1	Western Motor Transfer Co.	1
Rhodes Bros., Inc.	1	Frank Silvers	1	J. M. Traxler	3	D. J. Whelan Estate	1
Rocky Mountain Parks Transp. Co.	2	Franklin Simon & Co.	3	Tucson Cornelia & Gila Bend R. R.	2	White Hardware Co.	1
W. S. Roe	2	Smith Bros. & Burdick	1	Turner & Westcott	1	White Rapid Transit Corp.	1
Ryan Fruit Co.	1	Smith Green Co.	1	Twin City Motor Bus Co.	4	White Transit Co.	3
Saks & Co.	1	Augustus Snyder	1	Union Lumber Co.	1	W. M. Whitney & Co.	3
Arthur H. Sagendorph	1	South Bend Wholesale Grocery Co.	1	United Cape Cod Cranberry Co.	3	Chas F. Wing Co.	2
St. Paul Daily News	1	W. P. Southworth Co.	1	United States Army Q. M. C.	2	Winzeler Undertaking Co.	1
Salt Lake Transportation Co.	3	J. W. Spooner	1	United States Bakery	4	Woodward & Lothrop	1
Samuelson, Florist	1	Standard Oil Co. of Ohio	1	United States Laundry	2	Worcester Baking Co.	1
County of San Bernardino	3	Star Store	1	United Transportation Co.	1	Zanesville Fruit Co.	1
Sandusky Furniture Store	1	Sterling Products Co.	3	Waltham Laundry	2	Zettelmeyer Coal Co.	1
San Joaquin Baking Co.	1	Sterling & Welch Co.	7	Watkins Bros., Inc.	1	Zimmerman Bros.	1
Santiago Orange Grove Association	1	Stern Bros.	2	Watson Paint & Glass Co.	1	Peter H. Zink	1
Savage-Schofield Co.	2	Steubenville Coal & Mining Co.	2	Webster Transportation Co.	1	John Zitterbart	1

150,000 TO 200,000 MILES

Acme Furniture Co.	1	Dixon Transfer & Storage Co.	1	Hudson's Bay Co.	1	Reemsnyder Co.	1
Addison Auto Bus Co.	1	East Ohio Gas Co.	1	M. L. Hullett	1	Mark Regan & Son	1
Akron Storage and Contracting Co.	1	T. Eaton Co., Ltd.	3	Hunt Mercantile Co.	1	Rocky Mountain Parks Transp. Co.	1
Atherton-Fowler Furniture Co.	1	Eatonville-Tacoma Stage Co.	1	Independent School District No. 51	1	Roshek Bros. Co.	1
C. W. Baker	1	Eberhardt-Hayes Music Co.	1	Indianapolis Abattoir Co.	1	Alvin M. Schoenfeld	1
Benicia & Vallejo Stage Line	1	Chas. F. Eggers Lumber Co.	1	Edward Kelly	1	Schulze Baking Co.	3
Berz Co.	1	Emerick's Motor Bus Line Co.	3	S. Laskau	2	Shepherd & Story	1
Bledsoe Co.	1	Florida Motor Transportation Co.	3	Lyons Express Co.	2	Smith Bros. Motor Truck Co.	3
Bonwit, Teller & Co.	2	Hugo H. Foerster	2	M. J. Malloy	2	Star Baking Co.	1
Botzum Bros. Co.	1	Foley Auto Delivery Co.	1	Massachusetts Baking Co.	1	Chas. M. Steiff, Inc.	1
Boulevard Transportation Co.	7	Foster & Kleiser Co.	1	Memphis News-Scimitar	1	Tacoma Taxicab & Bag. Transf. Co.	1
Bradford Baking Co.	9	William L. Freeman	1	C. J. Milligan Co.	1	James A. C. Tait & Co.	1
Chicago Cooperage Co.	1	Friends Hospital	1	Moran Trucking Co.	1	Telling-Belle Vernon Co.	1
Frank A. Cholewinski	1	Fries & Schuele	1	Mountain Auto Line	1	Thompson & Thompson	1
Clover Leaf Dairy Co.	1	Fuller Dry Cleaning Co.	1	J. Mullany & Co.	1	Tooke Bros., Ltd.	1
Coca Cola Bottling Works Co.	1	A. Graham & Son	1	Muscatine, Burlington & So. R. R.	1	20th Century Heating & Vent. Co.	1
Columbus Transfer Co.	5	Hale Auto Corp.	1	M. O'Neil Co.	1	Twin City Motor Bus Co.	3
Conrad-Baisch-Kroehle Co.	1	Hardy Furniture Co.	1	Orchard & Wilhelm	1	United Home Dressed Meat Co.	1
Constance Lumber Co.	1	Charles E. Harris	1	Pacific Coast Biscuit Co.	1	United Transportation Co.	2
Cowlitz & Chehalis R. R. Co.	1	Highway Transit Co.	2	J. A. Poole	1	White Rapid Transit Corp.	1
Denecke Co.	1	Holt Stage Line Co.	1	G. F. Reed & Son	1	White Transit Co.	1
Denholm & McKay	1					Woodlawn Imp. Assn. Transp. Corp.	2

200,000 TO 300,000 MILES

Armour & Company	2	Florida Motor Transportation Co.	2	McLaughlin Transfer Co.	2	T. S. Reed Grocery Co.	1
Atlantic Refining Co.	1	Fowler, Dick & Walker	1	McMahon Transportation Co.	2	G. F. Reed & Son	1
Austin Motor Transportation Co.	1	Fuller Dry Cleaning Co.	2	Madera-Fresno Stage Co.	2	W. S. Roe	1
Baum's Home of Flowers, Inc.	1	Fullington Auto Bus Co.	1	Malandre Bros.	1	Alvin M. Schoenfeld	1
A. E. Berry,	1	Hansen Motor Trucking Co.	1	Maryland Transportation Co.	4	Arlington Setzer	1
Bonwit, Teller & Co.	3	Harper Garage Co.	1	Mendham Garage Co.	2	Shepherd & Story	1
Bower Transportation Co.	1	W. J. Hay Co.	1	Mesaba Transportation Co.	2	Smith Brothers Motor Truck Co.	1
Broadway Taxi Operating Co.	8	Higbee Co.	2	Mountain Auto Line	1	W. P. Southworth Co.	1
Burns & Campbell Co.	1	Highway Transit Co.	2	Ocean County Coal Co.	1	Tri-State Telephone & Telegraph Co.	1
California Ink Company,	2	Holt Stage Line Co.	2	Pacific Brewing & Malting Co.	1	Tuscola Produce Co.	1
George M. Cooley Co.	1	Huddleston Park	1	Frank M. Pauli	1	Twin City Motor Bus Co.	3
A. Dumani, Ltd.	1	Hudson's Bay Co.	1	E. C. Petrie	1	Warner & Company	1
Eatonville-Tacoma Stage Co.	1	M. L. Hullett	1	Phelps-Dodge Corporation	1	Westfield Laundry Co.	1
Emerick's Motor Bus Line Co.	6	Kirchners	2			White Transit Co.	9

300,000 MILES AND MORE

Alexander & Walling	1	Columbus Bread Company	2	Humptulips Logging Co.	1	Alvin M. Schoenfeld	1
Artesian Well & Supply Co.	1	Fuller Dry Cleaning Co.	2	N. S. Koos & Sons	1	Tacoma Transit Co.	4
Frank Bird Transfer Co.	7	Hancock Bros. Fruit Co.	2	Madera-Fresno Stage Co.	3	Thompson & Thompson	1
Bower Transportation Co.	1					Wouters Laundry	1

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TRUCKS

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THIS WEEK'S OUTLOOK

A WEEKLY OUTLINE STUDY OF CURRENT HISTORY[1]

BY J. MADISON GATHANY

SCARBOROUGH SCHOOL, SCARBOROUGH-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.

What the Pilgrim Fathers Left Behind Them

SIR ARTHUR SHIPLEY tells us on another page that "we are pretty well informed as to what the Pilgrim Fathers found on their arrival" on this side of the Atlantic. What would you tell a young person that the Pilgrims found on their arrival here?

Sir Arthur also tells us that "much that they left behind them was bad," and mentions what, in his opinion, some of those bad things were. Can you prove that the things he mentions were bad? What specific illustrations can you give in your proof?

What are the main facts about the rise of the Puritans in England? There is difference of opinion as to the origin of the name Puritan. What is its origin?

What distinctions should be kept in mind in referring to Independents, Presbyterians, Anglicans, and Puritans in English history in the time of Queen Elizabeth?

A noted American historian tells us that "the Pilgrims were not subjected to active persecution in England from Church or State." This view is contrary to popular belief. Is the historian right?

What is the difference between Puritans and Separatists? Between these two terms and the term Pilgrims? Is it worth while to make these distinctions?

How did the Anglican Church differ in belief from the Catholic Church in the time of Elizabeth? In the time of James I?

Sir Arthur tells us on page 464 that "all these activities would have left the Pilgrim Fathers unmoved, for they were beyond the sphere of their vision." What are "these activities" to which he refers? Does this comment of his characterize the Pilgrim Fathers unjustly?

Was the Pilgrim colony in America an economic success? Did poverty and hardship continue at Plymouth as long as is frequently implied?

What was the attitude of other Protestant sects in New England toward the Pilgrim Church?

Define the following terms: *Litany, the Stadtholder, antinomies, the Moluccas, inveterate, theocracy, litterateurs, anatomists.*

It would be difficult to make a thorough and valuable study of the Pilgrims without reading "The Pilgrims and Their Story," by R. G. Usher (Macmillan); "The Pilgrim Republic," by J. G. Goodwin (Houghton Mifflin); "The Argonauts of Faith," by Basil Matthews (Doran).

Is Flying Dangerous?

What reasons do you know of why flying is considered dangerous?

Has Mr. Driggs succeeded in convincing you that flying is not dangerous? What are your reasons?

Mr. Driggs quotes Lieutenant Plumb as saying: "On one occasion the plane was thrown into a position literally a bank beyond the vertical" (page 461). Can you explain in words and illustrate by diagram the meaning of this sentence?

How many kinds of aircraft are there? Can you explain how they differ?

Why does an airplane fly? Make this clear to those who may know nothing about the answer to the question.

What are your reasons for believing that the United States Government should or should not spend money in the development of aircraft?

Do you think the aviator is apt to become as important a factor in human progress as the navigator has been?

What are your ideas as to the business possibilities of the airplane?

Make clear the meaning of the following aeronautic terms: *aerofoil, aircraft, airplane, airship, anemometer, appendix, bridle, dope, empennage, fuselage, glider, hangar, lobes, nacelle, stabilizer, statoscope, yow.*

Here are some valuable books dealing with this subject: "Aircraft," by E. J. David (Scribners); "Aircraft in Peace and the Law," by J. M. Spaight (Macmillan); "Aircraft in War and Commerce," by W. H. Berry (Doran).

The Election

Are you pleased or disappointed in the result of the National election? What are your reasons?

One of our current journals (not The Outlook) says that this campaign "has been one of the most joyless, futile, and irritating in our history." What, with reasons, is your opinion of this editor's comment?

Which one of the two leading Presidential candidates showed the greater originality, political discernment, and intelligent comprehension of vital public questions?

Have the American people showed good judgment in selecting Mr. Harding as our next President?

What do you expect of our next Senate?

Of what educational value has this political campaign been to you?

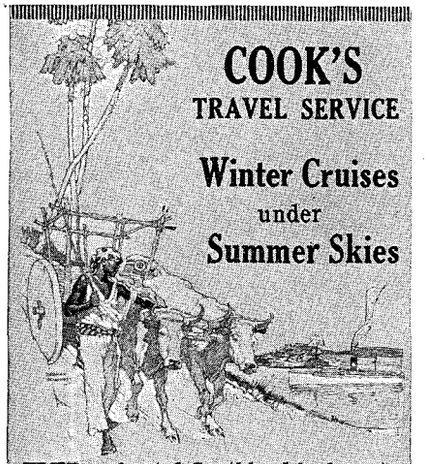
Note two references in the editorial entitled "The Election of Mr. Harding."

The first is to one-man power. Was this power shown in the sending of unofficial agents abroad? Or in the President's course regarding Americans in Mexico? Or in his absorption of war powers? Or in his recent refusal to carry out the terms of a bill he had signed?

As to the extravagant war expenditures, do you or do you not defend waste after war has come? In particular, how far is the Administration responsible for avoidable waste and how far does blame attach to the people who did not make it plain that there must be preparedness?

Is the idealism mentioned in the editorial always to be measured by such facts as the Selective Service Law, the transportation of troops without the loss of life, the efficient waging of war abroad? Or by such facts as our present taxation system, the Government's action in the sugar situation, the decline in Government bonds?

[1] These questions and comments are designed not only for the use of current events classes and clubs, debating societies, teachers of history and English, and the like, but also for discussion in the home and for suggestion to any reader who desires to study current affairs as well as to read about them. —THE EDITORS.



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CONTRIBUTORS' GALLERY

LAURENCE LA TOURETTE DRIGGS, author of "Is Flying Dangerous?" needs no introduction to Outlook readers. He will be remembered, among other things, for the remarkable stories of Arnold Adair which The Outlook published during the war. By the way, there are other Arnold Adair stories in prospect, in which Mr. Driggs introduces his hero as an aviator in time of peace. Those who have met Arnold Adair in his previous career will doubtless guess that his new adventures are not wholly without those thrills which we have all come to associate with his vigorous personality.

RICHARD WELLING, who served as an officer in the Navy during the war and who now holds a commission as lieutenant in the Fleet Naval Reserve, recounts a daring experiment (or so it would seem to those accustomed to the old type of military discipline) which he attempted in an effort to build up the *esprit de corps* of his men and to achieve a state of something more than passive obedience in the camp which he commanded. His story is one which ought to interest ex-service men, but its appeal is not limited to those of naval and military experience.

EDWARD L. DAVISON, an undergraduate of St. John's College, Cambridge, whose poem "The Sunken City" appears in this issue, is one of the more outstanding of the younger English poets who have become prominent by his post-war writings. Mr. Davison is editor of the "Cambridge Review," the oldest university journal in England. He has also taken a prominent part in the Union, the great debating society of the University. Poems of his have appeared in the London "Mercury," "Country Life," and other well-known English journals. Mr. Davison is the editor of an anthology of poetry written by Cambridge students who served in the army or navy during the war. This anthology is in the press. Two more poems by Mr. Davison will appear in later issues.

SIR ARTHUR EVERETT SHIPLEY, whose interpretation of the Pilgrim Fathers from a European point of view appears in this issue, is Deputy Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge and is Master of the venerable Christ's College of that great University. Our readers will remember that on a previous visit to this country as one of the British Commissioners of Education in war time, Sir Arthur contributed to these pages four or five articles on the relation of American students in the war to English universities. It may not be out of place to add that Sir Arthur is primarily a scientist, a Fellow of the Royal Society. His vocation is that of a zoölogist; his avocation, as his contributions to our pages alone would indicate, is that of a litterateur.

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When you need a pure, high-grade oil for lubricating any light mechanism, for cleaning and polishing veneered and varnished surfaces, for preventing rust or tarnish on metal surfaces—go to any good store and ask for 3-in-One. Look for the big red ONE on the label. This trade mark, famous a quarter-century, appears on every bottle and can of

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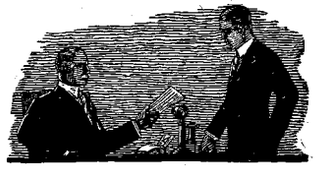

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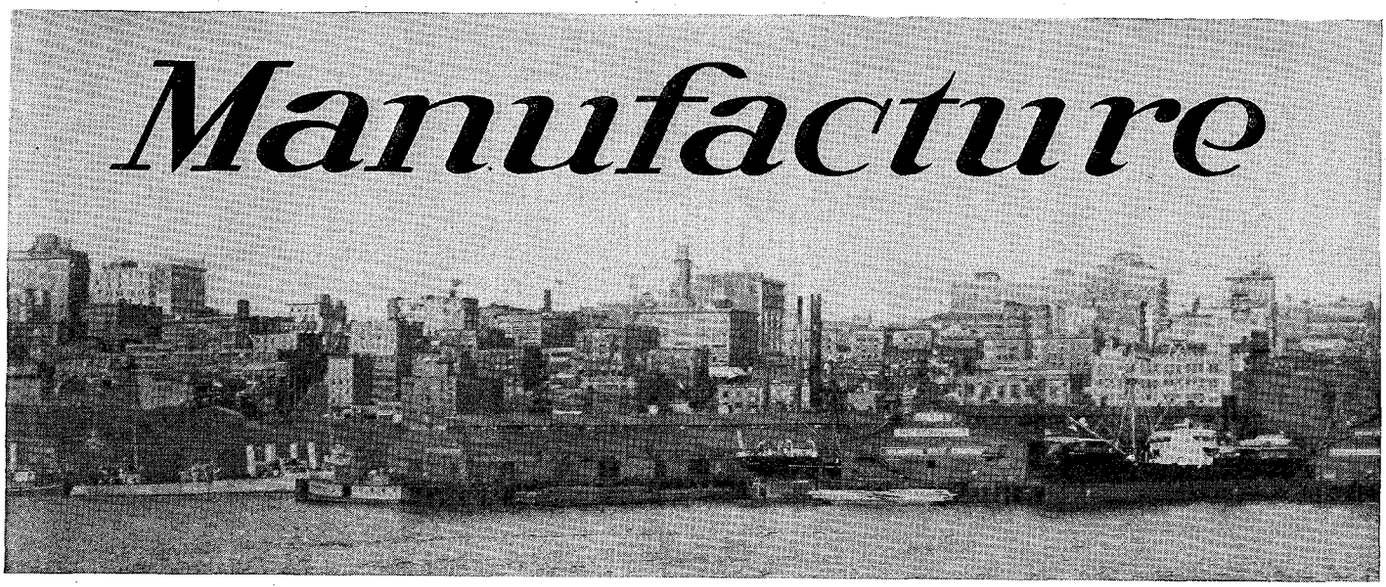
Manufacture



"I should like to see Seattle fifty years from now. It has all the irresistible forces that are bound to make it one of the great cities of the world."—William A. Law, President of the American Bankers' Association, 1915.

By C. T. Conover

Chief Pacific Port

SEATTLE is America's Chief Port on the Pacific. She does not wish to make invidious comparisons but the figures are matters of official record.

By strategic location Seattle dominates the trade of Alaska, a vast undeveloped treasure land capable of supporting 10,000,000 to 30,000,000 prosperous people; and almost equally so by the irresistible logic of several days less sailing, commands the trade of the vast undeveloped Empire of Siberia, as well as of China, Japan, and the South Seas. Contributing factors are by far the best port facilities on the Pacific Coast, and the lowest port charges. A notable economy in money as well as in time.

Gateway to Orient

Seattle's commerce is not only with the Orient and Alaska, but with every civilized land on the globe. She has what the world most urgently needs. Her hinterland produces $600,000,000 a year in vital necessities.

No one familiar with economic facts and cosmic conditions questions that Seattle is to become one of the world's greatest industrial centers, as she is today one of the leading world ports in commerce.

Briefly a few fundamental reasons:

Raw Material

Seattle is the center of the richest area of the United States in basic resources; the chief supply of merchantable timber on the continent; practically the only coal in the Pacific States; the most favorable land and climatic conditions for agriculture, horticulture, and dairying. Seattle is by far the chief fish port of the world. She is the leading American port in the importation of crude rubber, vegetable oils, raw silk, tea, hemp, and Siberian hides. Into her lap pour the treasures of Alaska—gold, copper, and fish; and when more enlightened laws permit, will come the almost infinite possibilities of that favored land.

* * *

Markets

Seattle's territory extends 900 miles toward St. Paul and St. Louis, and 500 miles toward San Francisco; a country of vast undeveloped possibilities and great natural wealth. In lumber, the world is her market. In addition to largely dominating the trade with Alaska, Siberia, Japan, and China, Seattle's annual waterborne commerce of $792,120,736 is with Canada, Mexico, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Panama, Cuba, Barbadoes, Chile, Peru, Bolivia, Argentine, England, Germany, Ireland, France, Spain, Italy, Belgium, Netherlands, Switzerland, Scotland, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Straits Settlements, India, Siam, Korea, Siberia, Aden, Persia, Dutch, French, British, and Portuguese East Indies, Philippines, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, British, French, and German Oceania, British East Africa, Egypt, and Portuguese Africa. The Panama Canal has added to Seattle's market the East Coast of North and South America, all of Europe and the Mediterranean countries.

The Seaport

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in Seattle

Seattle is not only the chief Pacific Port but the chief railroad center. She has three transcontinental trunk lines to every one to the southern ports.

Chief Railroad Center

* * *

One-sixth of the water power of the Nation is in the State of Washington, and one-third of the Nation's water power is in the Northwestern States, which are Seattle's back country. Seattle has almost limitless power possibilities at the minimum of cost, plus a never-failing supply of coal for all purposes right at her doors.

Cheap Power

* * *

Manufacturers in Seattle have demonstrated that they have a margin of at least 20 per cent over the East in manufacturing costs due to climate alone—the fact that their employees can work indoors or out every day in the year in comfort; that in consequence they are physically and mentally fit and can work with their heads as well as with their hands. It was primarily climatic advantages that enabled Seattle to produce 20.7 per cent of the bridge of ships that so tremendously helped to win the war. Seattle is the healthiest city in the world by Government statistics.

Climate

* * *

Seattle's harbor, the most perfect in the western hemisphere, affords a large area of industrial sites, and a great inner fresh water harbor, which the largest ships may enter in from five to twenty minutes without tolls, more than doubles the frontage—194 miles in all. In the inner harbor, vessels are automatically cleansed of barnacles and sea growth, wharves maintained free from the ravages of the destructive teredo of salt water, and ships loaded without adjustment to tides.

Sites

* * *

Seattle's tremendous expansion in shipbuilding more than doubled her supply of skilled and ordinary labor. The falling off in shipbuilding leaves a surplus of labor of the best class available for new industries.

Labor Supply

* * *

Seattle has had some unpleasant publicity regarding her labor situation. It was inevitable that with her immense increase in labor supply some came who were not welcome, but the situation was greatly exaggerated for sensational effect. Seattle declared unequivocally several months ago for the open shop—the American plan—a square deal to labor, to capital, and to the public. Over 99½ per cent of the 3500 members of the Chamber of Commerce endorsed this action as did every commercial and employers' association in Seattle. You might like to read the story. Send for "The American Plan—Seattle's Answer to Bolshevism." No city has a better labor situation than Seattle.

The Open Shop

* * *

There's nothing more vital to Seattle's continued development than the traditional Seattle Spirit which has known no obstacle since earliest days it could not overcome. Seattle has also always stood four-square for law and order.

The Seattle Spirit

* * *

Outstanding big things for which there are unquestioned opportunities in Seattle are, great **Steel, Copper, and Rubber industries; the manufacture of Vegetable Oils into Soap and Edible Products; Silk Weaving, Woolen Mills; Furniture Manufacturing from native and Philippine woods; Fertilizer and Glass Works; Paper and Textile Mills.**

Industrial Opportunities

In all human probability your opportunity either in manufacturing or foreign trade exists in Seattle, as it does nowhere else on earth. Please put your industrial problem up to us. It will have the most painstaking consideration. If your line is fully occupied or there does not appear to be an opening for it that promises success, you will be frankly so advised. Send also for "Seattle, the Seaport of Success." Plan your vacation to Seattle, the center of the nation's playground, and look into the whole question personally if you can.

SEATTLE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE & COMMERCIAL CLUB
PUBLICITY BUREAU
903 Arctic Building, Seattle

# of Success

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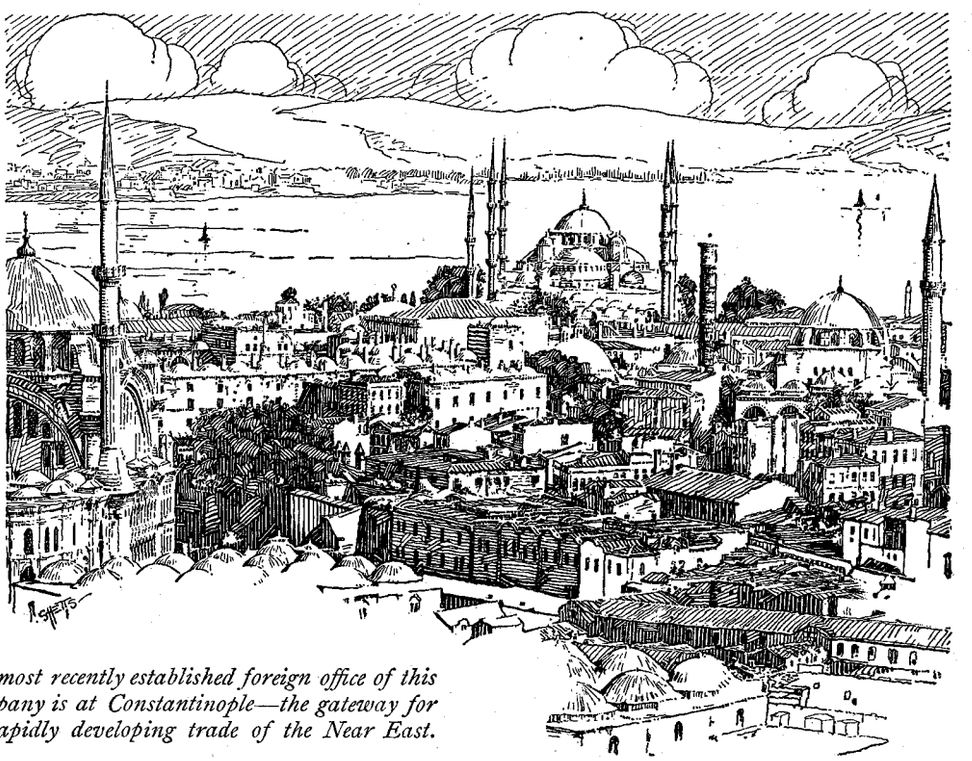
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

The Financial Department is prepared to furnish information regarding standard investment securities, but cannot undertake to *advise* the purchase of any specific security. It will give to inquirers facts of record or information resulting from expert investigation, and a nominal charge of one dollar per inquiry will be made for this special service. All letters of inquiry should be addressed to THE OUTLOOK FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York.

SOME FINANCIAL TERMS

EVERY few days a letter comes from one of our Outlook readers to the Financial Department asking for an explanation of some financial term. What does "refunding mortgage" mean? the letter will say; What is the meaning of "adjustment mortgage"? or, What is a "debenture" bond? We shall endeavor in this article to explain some of the more common financial terms employed in connection with stocks and bonds, and, while this may seem rather elemental to many of our readers, the number of letters received which ask these questions leads us to believe that such an explanation will be of some service. We cannot attempt to define every term, of course, and shall confine ourselves, therefore, to the more common ones, the ones in common use in connection with investments.

A bond may be described briefly as the security given for a loan. The various kinds of bonds represent different degrees of security. As a general proposition, a bond is practically the same thing as a mortgage. If you borrow $5,000 on your house and lot, you give the man who loans you the money a mortgage for $5,000 secured by your property. If you are a railway owner and want to borrow $10,000,000, it is not likely that you can get this amount from one man or one bank; you therefore place a mortgage on your property, lodge it with a trustee (usually a trust



The most recently established foreign office of this Company is at Constantinople—the gateway for the rapidly developing trade of the Near East.

American Banks in Europe

THIS COMPANY'S OFFICES in Europe are both branches of the Company and also independent banking units.

Completely equipped for all phases of modern commercial banking, and conducted along American lines, they function for the American business man as his banks, acting as his own financial agencies abroad, and handling his transactions in the American way.

These offices, in fostering mutually beneficial relations between Europe and America, are in an especially favorable position to be of broad service to business interests on both sides of the water.

Our booklet, "Trading with the Near East," which outlines present-day conditions and the possibilities for American trade, may be had on request.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

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After gathering in a plentiful harvest to tide them over the next long winter, the Pilgrims dedicated to Providence a day of public Thanksgiving.

New England—The Nation's Heritage

RICH as is her historical background, the story of New England's industrial achievements is of far greater import. The birthplace of most modern commercial enterprises, after three hundred years of competition, she still merits her title, "the workshop of the nation." Maine, for instance, ranks high among the states in the production of fine writing papers; Connecticut, highest in the manufacture of clocks, firearms, silverware, fine tools. Massachusetts produces shoes for more than half the people in the country; Vermont yields 70% of all the monumental and decorative marble. Rhode Island is fifth in the manufacture of cotton goods, while New Hampshire is famed for its granite quarries and textiles.

Today, no one section combines, as does New England, the natural resources of water power and raw materials with the advantages of a skilled labor market, transportation and terminal facilities, proximity to seaboard ports. These are factors making for a greater New England—for future prosperity.

Merchants and manufacturers, wishing to capitalize these New England advantages will find in the Old Colony Trust Company a banking institution equipped to render every financial service. We shall be glad to mail you our booklet "*Your Financial Requirements and How We Can Meet Them*", outlining our many facilities. Address Department C.

Plan to join in the Tercentenary Celebrations of the First Pilgrim Landing, to be held in New England during the coming year.

OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY
BOSTON

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FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

(Continued)

company), and issue *bonds* representing varying interests in this mortgage, in the usual denominations of $100, $500, or $1,000, to a large number of people who collectively loan you the full amount you desire.

First-lien or first-mortgage bonds, as the names imply, are secured by a first mortgage on all or part of the issuing company's property. It naturally follows that, the more valuable the property securing the bonds, the safer they are, and it is well always to find out exactly what property is included.

Collateral trust bonds are secured by collateral—that is, by deposited securities, other bonds, or stocks. Their safety naturally depends upon the value of the collateral. In the case of one collateral trust bond we have in mind it is provided in the indenture that the collateral must at all times be maintained at a market value of 125 per cent of the par value of the outstanding bonds. In other words, if the bonds are issued to the amount of $100,000,000 the collateral must be worth $125,000,000.

Debenture bonds are merely promises to pay, and are not secured by mortgage. They may or may not be valuable, depending upon the issuing company's credit and the character and amount of other bond issues ahead of them.

Income bonds are those upon which interest is paid only in case it is earned. They are not usually regarded as highest-grade investments, and are quite similar to preferred stock. Sometimes, as is the case with dividends on some preferred stocks, interest is cumulative.

Refunding mortgage bonds are securities usually issued to retire or *refund* another issue already outstanding. For instance, a railway may have outstanding several issues of first-mortgage bonds coming due at various dates; a refunding mortgage will be placed on the whole property, and the bonds authorized by its terms issued and sold to provide funds for the payment of the underlying first-mortgage bonds as they mature. Sometimes they are called "first and refunding bonds," "general mortgage bonds," or "consolidated mortgage bonds," all three terms meaning more or less the same thing. All these classes of bonds are good investments or not, depending upon the number and amount of first-mortgage bonds ranking ahead of them.

Convertible bonds are exchangeable for or *convertible* into stock of the issuing company. They are usually speculative, for their value is dependent upon the price of the stock, and their price fluctuates in sympathy with the stock. They are seldom a first mortgage.

Equipment bonds are secured by equipment, locomotives and cars, or both. The same is true of equipment notes and car trusts, and all three are considered excellent investments.

Adjustment bonds are practically income bonds. They are usually junior liens (that is, other issues rank ahead of them), and as a rule are issued at the end of receiverships.

Short-term notes, as their name implies, mature within a short time from the date of issue, usually not over ten years. Very often they are unsecured by mortgage or collateral, but may be by one or both.

Government and municipal bonds are generally regarded as about the safest of all. Governments and cities are not so liable to go bankrupt as private enterprises, and their bonds are secured by the credit of the government or municipality. This credit is based upon revenue largely derived from taxes. Taxes, as the old saying has it, are one of the two things in this world which are certain. Further, these classes of bonds are attractive because they are usually exempt from all taxes themselves.

All Classes of People Buy INVESTORS BONDS

THE banker, insurance company, trustee, school teacher, mechanic, widow and farmer all buy INVESTORS BONDS because they are SAFE, free from fluctuation, convenient and pay the highest income consistent with safety.

INVESTORS first mortgage bonds are secured by highest grade city property and plants of strongest industrial corporations. They are backed by a house with sixteen years experience, affiliated with one of Chicago's most substantial banks. No one has ever suffered a loss on INVESTORS BONDS.

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COLUMBIA BLDG., LOUISVILLE, KY.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Professional Situations

DIRECTOR of CORPORATION COMMUNITY WORK. Prominent and successful rector of Episcopal church desires position as layman. Eminently qualified. 9,182, Outlook.

INTELLECTUAL woman of German birth, capable nurse, etc., etc. (only support of child), desires position with scientist, preferably residential. 9,177, Outlook.

Business Situations

COLLEGE graduate desires position requiring intelligence and industry and paying for same. Three years' teaching and one year's selling experience. 9,113, Outlook.

WELL-BALANCED, dependable man, for several years in charge of large welfare organization, intends resigning to enter business. A college graduate, intelligent, careful, good judgment. Has thrift and persistence (Scotch). Satisfactory reference covering these points. Can raise small amount of money. Partnership wanted or other business opportunity. Address Box 25, Millington, N. J.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

YOUNG LADY as companion; to go to Florida or southern California. 9,140, Outlook.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Gentlewoman wishes position as managing housekeeper in congenial family. 9,163, Outlook.

LIBRARIAN, several years' experience, wishes position as companion or secretary. 9,164, Outlook.

EDUCATED Japanese woman, graduate nurse, Christian, desires position as attendant to lady. 9,161, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Companions and Domestic Helpers

LADY, 33, average health, ex-nurse and bookkeeper, wishes to go to California for winter as secretary-companion or assist mother with one or two children. State remuneration and full particulars in first letter. 9,169, Outlook.

AN experienced, practical nurse desires position as companion. Traveling no objection. References exchanged. Mrs. F. O'H. Croom, Box 23, Atkinson, N. C.

WIDOW, refined, Protestant, as nurse for children or semi-invalid in Christian home. Experienced. 9,168, Outlook.

LADY of refinement desires position as companion to elderly lady or invalid. Best references. 9,159, Outlook.

MOTHER, daughter, aunt, companion. Often a loved home is lonely for want of one of these. May I supply the deficiency to the lady in need? Remuneration. References. 9,158, Outlook.

WANTED, by refined Protestant woman, position as mother's helper or housekeeper. No objection to country. References exchanged. 9,160, Outlook.

YOUNG English lady, fine education, offers her services as social secretary or companion in English or American family. M. A., "Silverlea," Rumson Road, Little Silver, N. J.

LADY, as companion to young or middle-aged lady. Take entire charge of housekeeping, social engagements, and accounts if desired. Highest references. 9,173, Outlook.

CAPABLE young woman managing catering select boarding-house in winter resort for past five years. Highest credentials. 9,175, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Companions and Domestic Helpers

AMERICAN, single, middle-aged man, position private family. Useful all around. Expert with garden, chickens; chauffeur. Home considered equal with salary. References. 9,176, Outlook.

EFFICIENT, practical woman desires position as housekeeper in family where at least one maid is kept. Or would be companion to elderly lady. 9,181, Outlook.

Teachers and Governesses

TRAINED teacher desires position as teacher and companion to subnormal child. References. 9,157, Outlook.

GOVERNESS.—Sensible, adjustable woman desires entire mental and physical care of several small children. Able teacher. Home nursing. Corrective gymnastics. Locality immaterial. References. Position of trust and responsibility only. 9,075, Outlook.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

INVENTIONS wanted. Cash or royalty for ideas. Adam Fisher Mfg. Co., 217, St. Louis, Mo.

PARTNER wanted in girls' summer camp. 9,155, Outlook.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS

COPLEY CRAFT CHRISTMAS CARDS, hand-colored, sent on approval. The line is best known for its distinctive verses. Discounts to those selling among friends. Jessie A. McNicol, 18 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

CHRISTMAS cards with envelopes. Artistic, unique. 50c. assortments, ten 5c. cards. $1 assortments, ten 5c. and five 10c. cards. Send money with order. Satisfaction guaranteed. Rowe Publishing Co., Oneonta, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

TO young women desiring training in obstetrical nursing a thorough course of one year is offered by the Lying-in Hospital, Second Ave. and 17th St., New York. Monthly allowance and maintenance. For further information address Directress of Nurses.

MISS Guthman, New York shopper, will send things on approval. No samples. References. 309 West 99th St.

GRAPHOLOGY. Interesting character study. Complete analysis of handwriting made for $5. 9,063, Outlook.

YOUNG BOY.—Specialist with boys will assume responsibility for live youngster. Northern lake city, much outdoor life. 9,079, Outlook.

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TYPEWRITING, shorthand, bookkeeping, normal, high school, and law courses thoroughly taught by mail. Typewriters rented—sold at $4 per month. Carnegie College, Rogers, Ohio.

WANTED, in small private school, several resident pupils, ages 5 to 10. Ideal climate. *Miss Speer's Primary School, 19 East San Miguel St.*, Colorado Springs, Col.

WILL lonely lady, like myself, share expense and her small quarters, New York? Write me. 9,179, Outlook.

CHILD offered individual care and training in private home of experienced teacher in East Orange. 9,180, Outlook.

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